"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, stationary temperature, winds becoming southerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Details of the conflict between the Russians and Chinese at Kin-Chou tend to show it was due to an attempt of the Russian commander to take possession of the town. Capt. Campbell of the steamer Lake Ontario, from St. John for Liverpool, died at sea. Switzerland has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits.—Page 7.

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The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers will to-day recommend a number of vessels for purchase. Negotiations, it is understood, are in progress for ten additional vessels as cruisers. The Normannia and Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line have been sold to Spain. Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Company says that the latter is willing to sell any vessel of its fleet, with the exception of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

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Capt. Sheehan began his work of closing Tenderloin "clubs" by arresting "Silver Dollar" Smith.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling's effort to defeat W. B. Atterbury's scheme to form ward committees was defeated in the Kings County Republican Committee after an acrimonious debate.

Page 5.

The Rochester baseball team made things lively for the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but were outclassed and defeated by 7 to 1.

The Atlantic transport steamer Minnewaska which arrived here yesterday brought a Yarrow torpedo boat, recently purchased in London by Lieut. Colwell. The Europe brought a consignment of smokeless powder.

Alexander C. Brice, the United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, together with his staff and their families, arrived in New York last evening on the steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg. They had to flee from Matanzas secretly in the night to escape with their lives.

Ninety-five men of the Naval Militia left yesterday morning for Philadelphia to bring the monitor Nahant to New York. The march across town from the frigate New Hampshire to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry at the foot of West Twenty-third Street was made amid cheering crowds and waving of handkerchiefs from windows.

Page 7.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn, in its crusade against the sale of liquor in department stores charges that many women have purchased and drunk whisky on the premises, and have apparently become intoxicated.

The wedding of Miss Emily M. Wurster, daughter of ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, and Edward T. Horwill took place yesterday in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. T. V. M. Cloud.

Miss Susie Isabelle Lord, a lineal descendant of John Adams, was married to Henry Thomas Alley at noon yesterday at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, officiating. At 3 P. M., in the same church, Miss Marion McKeever and Phillips Blagden Thompson were married, Dr. Greer also officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntingdon, rector of Grace Church.

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A horse attached to a wagon ran away in Broadway from Bowling Green to Maiden Lane without injury to pedestrians, vehicles, or itself.

The inquest in the case of Laura Boothe, the actress, was continued yesterday. Witnesses testified regarding the movements of Lee before the body was found.

Edward J. Mulligan, who served a term for robbing R. C. Rathbone & Son, was arrested on an old indictment yesterday. He said his arrest was an outrage, as his children would know for the first time he is an ex-convict.

Page 12.

Contractors doing work for the city in the Bronx threaten to stop work unless positive assurance is given that it will be paid for when completed.

Two men of a crew of seventeen of the Nova Scotian ship Marlborough were rescued in mid-ocean by the steamship Saale. They were tossed about for five days in a leaky whaleboat, and were nearly dead when rescued.

Gen. Brooke Postley was arrested in Central Park and arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday charged by a young woman, who said he name was Jennie Grey, with having violently assaulted her. He was discharged after promising not to molest her again.

Charles M. Winant, private secretary to Police Commissioner Philips, was arrested on charges made by Frederick G. Isles, who turned State's evidence and in an affidavit swore that Winant and a mysterious Col. Webster offered to give him $25,000 to procure the release of Philips and ex-Commissioner Willis from criminal charges in connection with the Brooklyn City Works scandal.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Commissioner Kearny admitted that he was responsible for the insufficient lighting of Brooklyn streets. An effort to reduce expenses, it appeared, was the cause of the trouble. Mayor Van Wyck intimated that an additional appropriation would be allowed as soon as the exact amount required was ascertained. The East River Bridge Commission presented a request that $500,000 be raised by special taxation to tide it temporarily over its difficulties.

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CARDINAL TASCHEREAU DEAD.

First Canadian to Receive a Beretta Expires at Quebec—His Rise in the Church.

QUEBEC, April 12.—Cardinal Taschereau died at 6:15 o'clock this evening.

Elzear Alexandre Taschereau was born in Sainte Marie de la Beauce, Province of Quebec, on Feb. 17, 1820. He was educated in the Seminary of Quebec, and at the age of seventeen went to Rome, a year later receiving the tonsure. Returning to Quebec he continued his studies, and on Sept. 13, 1842, was ordained a priest. For twelve years he filled the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the Seminary of Quebec. In 1856 the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was conferred upon him by the Roman Seminary.

A few years later he was appointed Vicar General of Quebec, and on the death of the Archbishop of Quebec, in 1870, he became an administrator of the archdiocese conjointly with Vicar General Cazeau. The year following he was appointed Archbishop, and was consecrated on March 19 by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. Subsequently he visited Rome several times on business of importance, and in 1886 he became the first Canadian Cardinal, the beretta being conferred upon him with great ceremony July 21 at Quebec.

MINNEAPOLIS HEALTH GUARD.

Suggested that Individual Communion Cups Be Used in Churches.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—In a few days the Trustees of the city churches in which the sacrament is administered will receive the following notice from Health Commissioner H. H. Avery:

"I would most respectfully call your attention to the propriety of supplying your members with individual communion cups. This prophylactic measure must commend itself to your attention."

There is no way at present of enforcing this prophylactic measure, which, by the way, means "preventative," and Dr. Avery's circular is simply a suggestion.

LEE THE HERO OF THE HOUR

Cheering Crowds Follow Him About Washington and Give Him a Serenade at the Shoreham.

BAND FROM NEW YORK PRESENT

He Says War Would Find Virginia Shoulder to Shoulder with This State—He Appears Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The ovation that has followed Consul General Fitzhugh Lee since he set foot on American soil on his return from Havana culminated to-night in Washington in what was in many ways one of the most remarkable demonstrations the city has ever seen.

From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd, that followed him to the State Department, and the spectacle of army and navy officers and Government employes cheering outside the very door of the Secretary of State was wholly unprecedented in the history of that staid department. At night the city turned out in thousands, when a serenade was given Gen. Lee at his hotel, and stood for hours in the street waiting for a glimpse of him.

The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremeditated as that which had greeted Gen. Lee at the station and State Department. The United States Marine Band had been secured from the barracks, and the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the leadership of Prof. Fanciulli, formerly conductor of the Marine Band, came over from New York on an afternoon train.

The crowd assembled without calling, and by 8 o'clock was 5,000 strong in the streets about the Shoreham Hotel, where Gen. Lee was quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 before he appeared on one of the small corner balconies, accompanied by a committee of the Union Veterans' Legion and the Confederate Veterans' Association, which were jointly in charge of the affair.

The band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and there was a burst of fireworks from the neighboring houses, while mounds of red, white, and blue lights flamed at intervals along the street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of flags.

The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for Lee by name, and demanding a speech. The speech was brief, and so much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift. Gen. Lee said:

"After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days, I can hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American where circumstances placed me."

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells "That's it!" "That's what you did!" Gen. Lee continued:

"I have to thank you most heartily for this splendid indorsement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a lifetime, and it moves me more than I can put in words."

"You can act pretty quick," cried a man in the crowd, and then some one yelled: "War! Fight!" and the cheering drowned everything else.

"I have not come to talk of war," continued Lee, "but if war comes, in a few days or in a few weeks, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people, and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest.

"There is one thing in conclusion. I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that New York is ready as she has been in the past to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes, I can assure you all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York."

Prof. Fanciulli Applauded.

The speaking and music was followed by a very brief reception, to which a few score gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell of Pennsylvania, from whose balcony Gen. Lee had made his address.

Prof. Fanciulli was recognized by the crowd, among whom he was popular as leader of the Marine Band, and received an enthusiastic reception.

Consul General Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour late to-day. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not Gen. Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain General was."

Gen. Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana.

The Consul General did not arrive at the Capitol until 5 o'clock. He came in a street car and was not recognized by the one or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him, but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations he was recognized and received a hearty handclapping. He responded with a bow and smile, and hastened into the committee room.

LEE CHEERED IN WASHINGTON.

The Crowds Give Him an Ovation at the Cars, the State Department, and at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania Station, and when the General stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds as a rule are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the train the crowd began to gather. It completely filled the station and Sixth Street adjacent on the east, and extended far out into Pennsylvania Avenue. The General occupied the last car in his train, and when it was known that it had reached the station there was a tremendous rush to get a look at him. By the time he was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the General, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward, and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbon of the National colors and bearing a tiny Confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer, and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station. On reaching the B Street entrance, Gen. Lee entered a State Department carriage, and was rapidly driven up the avenue to the State Department.

The General had not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed that he will make his wishes conform to those of the President as to the length of his stay.

News that Gen. Lee was on his way to the State Department spread rapidly, and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building, a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as Gen. Lee stepped from the vehicle, and, bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employes of the big building of his coming, and there was a wild rush for the State Department corridor. Clerks left their desks without leave, officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed. The crowd lined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door to the Secretary's office. As the elevator came to a stop and the Consul General stepped out, a scene occurred unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand, Gen. Lee passed into the corridor, and some one said: "Now, boys," and three rousing cheers went echoing down the long halls. Then there was another outburst, and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some minutes before quiet could be restored. Gen. Lee bowed to the crowd, and as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him, and the throng dispersed.

After a few minutes the Consul General emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage, and were quickly driven to the White House, Gen. Lee getting another ovation on his way over. Mrs. Lee did not come to Washington with the General, leaving the train at Quantico.

At the White House the party was shown at once to the library, where the Chief Executive accorded a hearty reception to the Consul General. The only persons present at the meeting were the President, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, and Gen. Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half and hour, and then returned to the State Department. After being with the President fully an hour, Judge Day and Gen. Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd, augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico when the two came down stairs, and Gen. Lee received a tremendous ovation. As their carriage was being driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle, and this was the cause of additional enthusiasm.

Gen. Lee's run from Tampa, Fla., to this city was made in twenty-four hours and nine minutes—the fastest long-distance run ever made by a train in this country. The trip was made over the Plant system, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The distance covered by the train was 1,063 miles, the run being made at the remarkable rate of 45 miles an hour.

RICHMOND'S WELCOME TO LEE.

He Tells a Crowd of 10,000 that the Time for Talk Is Over.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—Consul General Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning in a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line. The train remained at the station about ten minutes. There were at least 10,000 people present, including the Governor and staff and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The Governor welcomed the Consul General, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over, and that the time for action had come.

The howitzers fired a salute on the arrival of the train. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Gen. Lee, in his speech to the crowd when he was introduced by Gov. Tyler, said:

"I cannot talk to you now—in fact, this is not the time to talk, but the time for action. [Cheers.] What are you yelling about? Do you want to fight?"

A protracted outburst followed signifying willingness from the wildly gesticulating crowd. The General's wife, son, and daughter accompany him to Washington.

WHAT TO DO WITH GEN. LEE.

The Exodus of Consuls from Cuba Creates a Perplexing Situation in Diplomatic Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Now that the Administration has got Consul General Lee out of Cuba it does not know exactly what to do with him. There is an evident feeling that there is no plausible reason why the Consul General should not have remained in Cuba in the light of the message of the President and its effect on the Spaniards. The State Department practically called Gen. Lee and the other Consuls in Cuba back to the country. This was done, it was said, because of the great peril they were in at the time, and the still greater peril they would be in after the promulgation of the President's message. Since the message has been read by the people of this country and by the Cubans and Spaniards, and there is no tremendous protest against the position assumed by the President, and it has not provoked the Spaniards to an overt act of war or of outrage, the State Department, and Administration as well, is inclined to feel that a very peculiar situation has been created. It is said that Gen. Lee, the other Consuls, and all Americans would be as safe in Havana to-day as they were Saturday. If that is true, and no one seems to doubt it, what is the reason, it is generally asked, for calling Lee and the other Consuls home and advising all Americans to flee from the island?

The situation is perplexing, and at present there seems to be no way of clearing it up. There has been a Consular flight from Cuba for which every one is now asking the reason, and no credible reason is vouchsafed by the Department of State or by the White House. The exodus of Consuls suggests another interesting question. What is to become of these Consuls, and what is their present status? Are they still Consuls, accredited to their respective former posts in Cuba?

Consuls Not Likely to Go Back.

Will they, as soon as they find that the danger has passed, return to that island and resume their interrupted duties? The State Department evidently holds that they are still Consular agents of this Government, and intends to send them back to Cuba in the event the present trouble is settled this side of actual hostilities and without the independence of Cuba. This view holds at least with regard to all except Lee. His position is the crux of the situation. It is clear that should he return to Havana his position there would not be a pleasant one, as he left under a rebuff from the Captain General and the hoots and sneers of the populace. The danger he would incur would not be considered by him for a moment, but no man would wish to be put in the place that Gen. Lee would have to occupy in Havana should he return to that post. It is also probable that he would be decidedly persona non grata to Spain after this trouble, even should the crisis end in peace between the United States and Spain and in the submission of the Cubans to Spanish rule or to autonomy, or should the revolution continue indefinitely.

The Spanish Government would very naturally object to seeing at Havana again the man who had stood so firmly for American rights in Cuba, and whose straightforward testimony in regard to the Maine disaster did so much toward arousing the popular indignation of this country. It is considered extremely probable, therefore, that Spain would not accept the fearless and outspoken Consul General as our agent at Havana for the conduct of further commercial or diplomatic relations. This objection of Spain might be made, indeed, to all of the Consuls since the publication of their official correspondence, which was withheld until they got themselves safely out of Cuba to prevent an uprising against them. They would all be persona non grata to Spain.

Consular Relations Severed.

It is considered almost certain that Spain would entertain this view, and that the returned Consuls of this Government who have followed the advice of the State Department and cleared out of Cuba will not be sent back to the island; so that Consular relations with Spain in Cuba may be considered as completely severed at this time. The element in the situation that strikes the diplomats here as novel and remarkable is that the United States has withdrawn its Consular agents from Cuba and severed all relations with that part of the Spanish dominion, without, however, withdrawing its Minister from Madrid, and without recognizing a state of war as existing between this country and Spain.

Maine's Famous Poland Water is purity itself. New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

Men versed in diplomacy say that it is quite within the province of any one country to sever consular or commercial relations with another Government without declaring war or recognizing its existence, simply because trade relations are not sufficient to justify the expense of the service or not pleasant, &c. In this case, however, the United States, they say, has withdrawn Lee and the other Consuls from Cuba because there was danger of their being killed or injured by the Spaniards, which is almost a casus belli, and equal to the recognition of a state of war. And now that they have got out of the island, the President seems to be expecting a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The question why the Consuls were withdrawn if war was not to be declared is a perplexing one to diplomats, and one to which there seems to be no good answer. The situation with regard to Spain and Puerto Rico is quite as strange from a diplomatic point of view. Gen. Woodford remains in Madrid, but the Consuls are running for shelter. Advices are coming in to the State Department hourly as to the flight of a Consul from Manila, from Puerto Rico, and from other places, but Gen. Woodford remains at his post. Almost everybody and everything is withdrawn except the Minister at Madrid. He seems hopeful in his dispatches to the State Department and awaits the appointed hour. It is intimated that he may be recalled or his passports be given to him at any time, but the former seems not immediately probable, and the latter is not regarded as at all likely, as Spain, it is said, will not provoke hostilities by such a course. In the meanwhile the city is alive with Consuls and other refugees, but all are obscured by the present glory of Gen. Lee, who is the popular hero of the hour, and is being cheered and serenaded without intermission.

Lee Feels Like Turning Back.

EMPORIA, Va., April 12.—Gen. Lee arose at 8 o'clock, in time to catch the first glimpse of Virginia soil. He rested well during the night, and when he came out of his room, said:

"I feel like a different man. If I only had a good crowd behind me I could turn back for Havana."

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE PLANS.

Line from Maine to Texas Divided into Six Districts, to be Patrolled by Guard Boats.

Commander Horace Elmer is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, engaged in perfecting the details of the plans of the Navy Department to divide the coast line into districts for the naval defense operations. The plan is to divide the coast from Maine to Texas into six districts, each one to be in command of a Lieutenant Commander. The first district will include the New England coast as far south as Newport; the second, from Newport to Barnegat; the third, from Barnegat to Cape Henlopen; the fourth, from Cape Henlopen to Cape Hatteras; the Fifth, from Hatteras to Key West, and the sixth, the Gulf Coast.

Commanders have already been assigned to three districts, as follows: Second, Lieut. Commander Field; Third, Lieut. Commander Force, and Fourth, Lieut. Commander Reeder. It is planned to use the naval militia forces of the different States to man the fleets of guard boats in this service. The vessels will cruise about off the coast, and upon the approach of a hostile vessel notify the nearest coast signal station. The officer assigned to the command of a district will have a station at a convenient point on shore, from which to direct the movements of his vessels. The Commander of the Third District will be stationed at Lewes, Delaware, and the Commander of the Fourth will have his headquarters at Hampton Roads. Small tugs will be used in the service.

OFFER OF A NEW YORK BANK.

The National Park Bank Would Distribute Government Bonds Without Charge of Any Kind.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Gage has received the following letter from Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank of New York:

"In the event of the Government requiring funds for use in the present crisis, the facilities and resources of this bank are hereby offered for that purpose, and should Congress authorize an issue of bonds for popular investment we desire to offer the services of this bank with its 5,000 correspondents in all parts of the country for the distribution of the bonds to the people, without commission or charge of any kind."

THE RADDETZ SUBMARINE BOAT.

To be Shipped from Oshkosh to Milwaukee to be Tried as a War Vessel.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 12.—The much-talked-of Raddetz submarine boat is to be shipped from her birthplace, Oshkosh, to Milwaukee, the home of her present owners, to-morrow.

Mr. Raddetz is now in this city arranging for the shipment of the craft, which is of such ponderous size and great weight that the largest chains and the most powerful derricks in the possession of the railway company will be called into requisition.

In order to receive the boat, after it has been lifted from the water by means of derricks, two flat cars are necessary. The boat is 65 feet long and weighs 35 tons. At Milwaukee the understanding is the boat will be tested to determine its capability as a submarine war vessel.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley and the districts to the eastward. It has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts and fallen on the North Pacific Coast. The weather is nearly clear in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic Coast districts. There is a general cloudiness from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains, and rain has fallen on the Rocky Mountain slope from North Dakota southward to Texas. The temperature has risen on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast and in the lake regions; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest. For to-day threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for the Mississippi Valley and fair weather to east and west. The temperature will fall in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and rise in the lower lake region and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	48	49
6 A. M.	33	48	50
9 A. M.	36	55	58
12 M.	45	61	63
4 P. M.	48	65	67
6 P. M.	45	66	67
9 P. M.	42	58	60
12 P. M.	42	55	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¾
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date, 1897	41¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	44

The maximum temperature was 66 degrees at 5:15 P. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at 5:40 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

1,500 Trains on Long Island R. R. under Summer schedule. Every convenience for commuters.—Adv.

A PERILOUS SITUATION

Congress To-day May Order the President to Drive Spain from Cuba.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES PRACTICALLY COMPLETE

They Will Declare for Immediate Intervention with the Army and Navy.

May Be Some Debate in the Senate —A Minority Report Will Be Presented.

WASHINGTN, April 12.—To-morrow at noon it is expected the Senate will take the first steps toward a settlement of the dispute between Spain and the United States by force of arms.

It may adopt a declaration of war before adjourning.

It was reported late to-night on good authority that an arrangement has been effected by which the resolutions to expel Spain from Cuba may pass both houses to-morrow. It is understood that the Foreign Committees of the House and the Senate will confer before the assembling of Congress to-morrow, for the purpose of perfecting an agreement with that end in view. To-night the members of the Senate committee believe that the resolutions will pass both houses by a practically unanimous vote. It is said that if necessary a continuous sitting will be had in the Senate, in order to secure final action during the legislative day of Wednesday.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs practically have agreed, and it is believed they will agree absolutely before to-morrow's session, upon the language to be used in carrying out what is found to be the will of Congress and what is regarded by the committees as the will of the people of the country.

The exact language of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee is guarded closely by the members, all of whom are pledged to secrecy, but the purport of it is ascertained pretty well by members of the Senate not members of the committee, who are interested intensely in having the resolution as strong as words can make it.

Declaration for Cuban Freedom.

The resolutions offered two weeks ago by Mr. Foraker are taken as the basis of the resolutions to be reported. But where there was reference in the Foraker resolutions to recognition of the existing Cuban Government, the Senate Committee, in order to reach a unanimous vote, dropped the second clause.

This will make the declaration of the committee one of Cuban freedom, a justification for war, and a direction that the President shall employ the land and naval forces of the United States to remove Spain and its flag from the island.

This report, approved by the majority of the Senate committee, will be supplemented by a minority report favoring recognition of the Cuban Republic.

This arrangement, including as it does the opportunity to bring the question of recognition to a vote in the Senate, is acceptable to the belligerent Senator Foraker, as it is to the conservative Senator Gray, who is one of the minority asking for the additional report.

The entire committee appears to be united in making a demand that shall render it impossible for the President not to use force to compel Spain to yield to the demands of the United States. According to the talk of leading Senators to-night the resolution that the Senate will consider and pass will undertake to meet some physical facts by commands.

"The President," said a Republican Senator, "gave us history and philosophy and talked about peace and stable government. But he did not ask us to get rid of Spain's control of Cuba or request that he be directed to use force to accomplish the things he pointed out as desirable. The time has come when Spain cannot be talked off the island.

War the Only Road to Peace.

"Congress cannot authorize the President to make war. It must direct him to make war; to kill and destroy the enemy; to capture or ruin his property, and to overcome him wherever he may be found. The declaration to be effective must be explicit. All the peace resolutions suggesting the establishment of stable government and the restoration of honorable peace between the insurgents and Spain mean nothing. They would accomplish nothing.

"War is the only way by which the President's objects, so far as we can gather them from the words of his message, can be secured. To 'secure' peace we must go over and conquer the Spanish forces."

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is in possession of the language to be adopted by the Senate Committee, and there is every probability that the two houses will agree as to the language and scope of the resolutions to be adopted.

So far as can be learned, Congress will present a solid front for the main resolutions, and there is great probability that the recognition amendment will be carried. If it is not adopted, it will be the cause of division, not only in the Senate and the House, but in the Republican Party. About every Democrat is for recognition, and nearly if not quite 100 Republicans are found to be in favor of it, notwithstanding the admonitions of the President.

Lee Fans the War Spark.

Gen. Lee's presence in Washington has fanned the war spark into a flame. A prodigious crowd has followed him since his arrival, and to-night it cheered him to the echo when he talked from the balcony of the Shoreham about imminent war and declared that the man would be most thought of in this country who would carry its flag furthest. The very mention of the word "war" brought cheering and no indications of disapproval. To the men who anxiously have been cultivating peace as possible and desirable the visit of Gen. Lee is embarrassing. A spectator who looked at the crowd in the street and heard its repeated cheers for war said the demonstration was not so much a testimonial for Lee as it was an expression of approbation of the war feeling which the President's message rather discouraged.

The Administration undoubtedly regards Gen. Lee's presence in Washington just at this time as vexatious. It was expected he would be greeted with a glad welcome. There was no way of checking the ovation to him. But it was not supposed that he would unbottle the war feeling that had not yet found expression from a large audience not restricted by such rules as those of the Senate and the House.

It is not considered of much consequence by the street throng that Lee brought no information for the President or the Committee on Foreign Relations that they did not already have. The crowd did not need any further convincing. It shouted "Remember the Maine!" with hoarse cries, and indulged in affectionate applause for the Consul General who had been called here from Havana. It was not moved by any of the considerations that have made Senor Polo's assurances acceptable in official quarters.

Speeches in the Senate.

With reports that are likely to meet with the approval of the two houses, the committees of the Senate and the House having in hand the preparation of the declaration of war will not need to occupy much time in getting the resolution passed. An effort will be made to dispose of the resolution in a day. This will be possible only with an agreement to refrain from long speeches.

Most of the speechmaking will come on the supplemental report for recognition. Only two or three Senators have expressed an intention to indulge in protracted debate on this amendment. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana is decidedly opposed to recognition; he is also opposed to war, considering it unnecessary. Senator White of California is also opposed to recognition and is prepared to talk against it. The other side will not occupy much time. At least, it does not now intend to do so. Senator Foraker is preparing a speech to support the report, including the recognition clause of the resolutions. As he intends to make it to-morrow, he has denied himself to all visitors to-night, and is hoping to be ready for the submission of the report at noon.

If the Senate shall dispose of its declaration of war with promptness, it will serve to hasten the action of the House. There is great desire in the House on the part of orators who wish to appear well before their constituents, to get allotments of time in which to make good impressions. The leaders intend to prevent the exploitation of individual opinions and to obtain action in a way that shall be businesslike and impressive.

The fleets at Key West and Fort Monroe are waiting with fires banked and with all superfluous furniture and fixtures ashore, for the word from the Navy Department. Their plans are perfected. They will be carried out as soon as the word of command comes from the President of the United States.

FOREIGN COMMITTEES ACT.

Mandatory Resolutions for the Expulsion of Spain from Cuba to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—"The Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed upon its report, and it means war."

This statement was made to-night calmly and deliberately by a Senator who had just read the preamble and resolutions drawn up by the committee, who never has been a jingo, and who has been classed since the present crisis came on as conservative.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate agreed upon its programme this afternoon. Nothing now remains to be done except the actual preparation of the report and its submission to the Senate. Senator Davis, Chairman of the committee, is at work on the report to-night. The expectation is that he will complete it in time to submit it for the final approval of the committee to-morrow morning, in which case it will go to the Senate some time in the afternoon.

The report will be lengthy, including a statement of the reasons on which the committee bases the recommendations which, as the most conservative members believe, mean war with Spain. It will be in harmony with the President's message, except that it will go further. It is the desire of the members of the committee to follow th wishes of the President as far as they can do so conscientiously, and every effort will be made to avoid the appearance of any conflict with the Executive.

The Case Against Spain.

The evidences of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba, as supplied by Senator Proctor's memorable speech, by testimony taken by the committee itself, and by the reports of the American Consular officers, will be set forth. The evidences of Spain's responsibility for the destruction of the battleship Maine, and the death of 266 American sailors will be produced, and the intimation strongly made that that act was itself one of war.

The resolutions which will accompany the report will be brief, covering, it is said, a single sheet of paper. They will be preceded by a preamble, prepared by Senator Gray of Delaware, in which the grounds of intervention by the United States in Cuba will be set out briefly and succinctly. One paragraph of the preamble will be devoted to the Maine, and another, there is good ground for believing, will touch upon the amazing revelations of misery, suffering, and death made in the Consular reports laid before Congress yesterday.

A member of the Foreign Relations Committee is authority for the statement that the resolutions proper will declare for two things, and two things only. These are:

1. A statement of the right of the Cuban people to be free and independent, without recognition of the present Republic of Cuba.
2. Immediate armed intervention to bring about that independence, as the only means of restoring peace to the island.

The Resolution Mandatory.

The resolutions will be mandatory. They will direct the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States "at once" for the purposes of intervention. They will not leave either the question of intervening or of when to intervene to the discretion of the President. He will be commanded explicitly to employ the army and navy to remove the Spanish flag from Cuba. Therein lies the note which the most cautious members of the committee admit sounds of war, real and earnest.

It is understood that a supplemental report will be submitted at the same time by five members of the committee, favoring the recognition of the Republic of Cuba as it now exists. This will not be a minority report in the sense of opposing the report of the whole committee. The advocates of recognition, led by Senator Foraker, agreed to the reporting of resolutions which did not include recognition, on the understanding that their own proposition for such recognition should be presented at the same time and the Senate should be given an opportunity to vote on it. Mr. Foraker and those on the committee who stand with him on the question claim that a majority of the Senators favor recognition before intervention and that their resolution will pass.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed on the Senate resolutions, and unless something entirely unexpected occurs will report them to the House to-morrow.

It has been a busy day with the two Foreign Committees. On their action not only Congress but the country was waiting, and the committeemen realized that they must decide quickly or else the bodies which they represented might not wait for their lead.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and continued in session until the Senate met at noon. The discussion was resumed when the committee reconvened in the afternoon, and continued until Consul General Lee appeared before the committee to add his testimony to what they had already heard about the sinking of the Maine. Gen. Lee, however, told the committee little that it did not know before.

The House committee met at 10 o'clock. Soon afterward the Democratic members and Mr. Newlands of Nevada, the silver Republican, withdrew, so as to allow the Republican majority to determine upon their course of action. The Republican members continued in session up to 3 o'clock, when, by agreement, the Democrats joined them, and the draft of the resolutions which the majority had agreed upon, and which are a duplicate of the Senate resolutions, was submitted for their approval.

Democrats for Recognition.

Then the Democratic committeemen went into caucus and the Republicans retired, with the understanding that the full committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Consul General Lee will appear before the committee at that time, and soon after 12 o'clock, according to the present programme, it will make its report to the House.

The Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee have adopted the following resolution, which they will offer in committee as a substitute for the majority report:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Section 1—The United States Government hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

Sec. 2—That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest, and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the Republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

Sec. 3—The President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba, and for this purpose the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

"RECONCENTRADOS" SATISFIED

Aggressive Members of the House Agree to Support the Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON April 12.—By a practically unanimous vote, the conference of Republican Representatives who favor radical action in relation to Cuba decided to-night to work in harmony with the House Foreign Affairs Committee on representations of the latter's firm position to be incorporated in the report to the House expected to-morrow. This is the most significant step yet taken by the body of about threescore aggressive Republican members, known as the House "reconcentrados," whose course has been toward decisive action.

They were in session for an hour to-day following the adjournment of the House, and after some vigorous speeches and the submission of a report on how the Foreign Affairs Committee stood, decided that they would be satisfied with the report from the Foreign Affairs Committee if it made no change in the position it announced to the steering committee, substantially as follows:

A preamble reciting the conditions in Cuba, consisting largely of quotations from the President's message, which constitutes a scathing arraignment of Spanish misrule and the barbarities of the war; a vigorous reference to the blowing up of the Maine, and a resolution authorizing, empowering and directing the President to intervene at once for the purpose of restoring peace and order and the establishment of a firm, stable, and independent Government on the island of Cuba, with the free consent of the people of the island, and empowering the President to employ the army and navy of the United States for this purpose.

There were fifty-five Representatives present, and, while there were several who stood out temporarily for more pronounced action on the line of recognition of the Cuban Republic, they finally agreed on the necessity for harmony in the conclusion finally adopted. Representative Hopkins of Illinois presided, and prominent among others who attended were Messrs. Pearce, Joy, and Bartholdt of Missouri; Belknap, Mann, Marsh, and Lorimer of Illinois; Fletcher and Morris of Minnesota, Brownlow and Gibson of Tennessee, Mudd and Barber of Maryland, Sulloway of New Hampshire, Bromwell of Ohio, Aldrich of Alabama, Southwick and Mitchell of New York, Hicks of Pennsylvania, Johnson of North Dakota, and Weymouth and Knox of Massachusetts.

During the afternoon the steering committee of nine, of which Mr. Belknap of Illinois is Chairman, had been before the Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and secured an informal statement of their position. The members of that committee informed them that they had agreed to a resolution to be reported to-morrow, substantially as outlined above, with the exception of the words "and independent." Some of the members thought the resolution with that omission would accomplish the same ends as with the specific mention of independence, and might avoid unpleasant complications. The steering committee disagreed with that view, however, and after some parleying the Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to make it read "and independent."

At the conference to-night the results of the steering committee's visit were reported, and it was decided that the resolution the Foreign Affairs Committee proposed was satisfactory and would accomplish the purposes sought. There was a reservation, however, that if the Foreign Affairs Committee should see fit to change its mind, and anything short of what had been promised should be proposed, it would not be accepted by the conference, which would proceed to work out its own ends.

Mr. Marsh made a speech, in which he held that the action proposed was not enough, and declared that he believed that Congress should declare that a state of war between the United States and Spain now exists. Several others followed in a similar strain, but most of the speakers made remarks of a temperate character, largely attributable to the necessity of reaching some form of agreement within the ranks of the Republican Party.

It was concluded that the members of the steering committee should see members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to-night to learn if any action further than that which had been communicated had been taken, with a view to preparation for immediate action to-morrow in case of an alteration of the Foreign Affairs Committee's policy. The conference adjourned subject to immediate assembling at the call of Chairman Hopkins, unless another conference should be deemed unnecessary in view of satisfaction with the results obtained.

THE WHITE HOUSE DESERTED.

Administration Looking to Congress, and Satisfied with the Reception of the Message.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—With the transfer of responsibility to Congress, the White House was well-nigh deserted to-day by the usual contingent from the Capitol. There was an air of expectancy apparent about the White House as to what course the two houses of Congress would take. Few public men put in an appearance during the forenoon, but there were great numbers of sightseers, to whom the public rooms of the mansion once more were thrown open.

One of the President's few callers, after leaving the White House, said that the President had a feeling of great confidence that there would be some satisfactory settlement of the Cuban affair without resort to open hostilities. He believes, this gentleman said, in the sincerity of the Spanish Government in its position now taken looking to reforming the condition of affairs in Cuba, and that such results may be achieved by steps to be taken by Spain as to avert what he has at times believed to be inevitable.

Senator Warren of Wyoming had a talk with the President during the forenoon. He said he was inclined to doubt the real intentions of Spain, but in a matter of so grave a character he favored deliberation. When a nation goes to war, he added, it should exercise the greatest caution to place itself on such a solid basis as to furnish the most satisfactory grounds for consideration of powers outside the two nations participating in the conflict. Whether there would be war, in the light of the present situation, he did not say, but if it was unavoidable he advocated waiting long enough, despite natural denunciation and discontent at delay, to make up a complete case to satisfy any doubting nation.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was unimportant. No business of consequence was transacted, and nearly the entire session was consumed in conversation concerning the reception of the President's message sent to Congress yesterday. It is said that although the message does not seem to be in entire accord with the views of many members of Congress, its reception generally throughout the country is very satisfactory to the Administration. The fact that many of the leading newspapers of the country heartily indorse it is especially gratifying to the President. The commendatory tone of leading London papers is also gratifying. On the whole, the spirit in which the message has been received is all that was expected by members of the Administration, who express themselves as satisfied.

A Senator close to the President says that the greatest criticism upon the message of the President is that it did not say anything about independence. He refers to these words near the end of the message: "And to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations."

The Senator added that a "stable Government" capable of observing its international obligations must be independent. If it was not an independent Government, it would have no international obligations. The same Senator insisted that this part of the message meant independence, but the President was writing a document that meant history and precedent, and he had to confine himself to diplomatic language.

CONDEMNING THE MESSAGE.

Disappointment with the President's Recommendations Is Not Allayed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The general feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment observed yesterday after the President's message had been made public has not been lessened to-day. The analysis to which the message was subjected by the newspapers has been observed from many points of view, and while there is a considerable number of men in and out of Congress who say they are willing to follow the President, these loyal admirers find that they are outnumbered by a strong body of Cuban sympathizers who complain that the message leaves the United States in a doubtful and weak position, from which it must be released by prompt and vigorous action to accomplish the purposes not distinctly indicated by anything in the message of Mr. McKinley.

Curiosity as to the Correspondence.

If the request was not regarded as offensive to the Administration there is no doubt a resolution would be offered in the Senate calling for the correspondence between the President and Minister Woodford, since the arrival of Mr. Woodford in Spain, with the purpose of ascertaining just what has been asked by the Administration from Spain and precisely the answers returned by Premier Sagasta.

Many members of the Congress, including some members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs of the House, undoubtedly have entertained the notion, based upon fragmentary information obtained at the White House and the Department of State that Spain recently has been informed that the United States could not consider any plans for Cuba not contemplating ultimate freedom of the island from Spanish rule. Congress has depended upon the Administration to make that demand. It believed that the demand had been made. But there is no mention of positive demands in the message.

In order to be fully advised, the correspondence is desired. If, however, it should be asked for while efforts for peace are being made, and diplomatic relations are still unbroken, the Administration would surely fall back upon the excuse that it would be "incompatible with the public interest" to submit the correspondence. Not until peace or war absolves the President from secrecy can he be expected to surrender the correspondence for inspection.

Peace Talk at the White House.

Even so late as 3 o'clock this afternoon, immediately after the meeting of the Cabinet, and while Congress was conferring in various sub-divisions to agree upon a plan for immediate intervention, with or without recognition of the Republic of Cuba, a Cabinet officer, just from the meeting, was quoted as declaring that the outlook for peace was better than it had been for a fortnight. The ground for his confident hope for peace was not given, but the explanation was vouchsafed that the President was assured that Congress would stand by him, and that before it was to act upon the message it would be prepared to consent to a delay of at least six months, in which the Spanish authorities would have opportunity to agree with the insurgents.

This does not agree at all with the understanding of members at the Capitol. The message has convinced the most eager of these that the President cannot be expected to break away promptly from the path of diplomacy along which Spain has been leading him. The desire to break from the President's way and to insist upon action to compel Spain to grant freedom to Cuba or to fight with the United States is so strong that the White House sentiment expressed by a member of the Cabinet makes it evident that the popular feeling in Washington has not been communicated to the President and his advisers.

Congress Not for Peace.

Congress does not want peace upon any terms that Spain has offered the President. The suggestion of a six months' armistice, or cessation of hostilities, to which the insurgents may not agree, and during which, if it is observed by Spain, the insurgents may continue to fight with great disadvantage to Spain, is not taken into consideration in any of the House plans that have been made known.

The President's objections to recognition of the republic have been met to-day with great energy by the oft-repeated assertion that his suggestion about setting up a Government in Cuba is not to be thought of as justified by anything in the Constitution. The critics of this suggestion of the President have been wondering just what the programme of the President was, and have asked members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to give them the information.

While these "kickers" wish to see a republican form of government in Cuba, they are not quite sure that it is the business of the United States to go abroad to establish republican forms of government, and think it will be easier and safer to take the Cuban Government, shadowy and shifty though it may be, than to set up a new government that may not be accepted by the insurgents with any better grace than has been accorded to the autonomous form of government sought to be set up by Spain.

Guess as to the President's Attitude.

Not a few members of both Houses are heard expressing the opinion that the President will be satisfied if Congress shall pursue a more aggressive course than that he has marked out in his message. These men say the President may have intended to afford Congress opportunity to construe the meaning of certain Spanish acts without restraint, except that of the deliberation for which there has been ample time during nearly two months.

Most of these men say they believe that diplomacy would have been a better game for the United States if it had been played after there had been a demonstration at Havana to enforce some pointed demands. They are for demands to be made now. They wish to take advantage of every doubt left in their minds by the President's message. They do not believe that "hurry orders," and the expenditure of money for the army and navy, and the stripping of ships at Fort Monroe and Key West in April should be taken as merely a menace of war to begin in October.

"If we go on this way much longer," said a Republican Representative, "in six months Sagasta will have convinced the Administration that we were altogether wrong in our conception of the Cuban situation from the first, and that what we owe

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Helps just where
Help is needed.
It purifies, enriches,
Vitalizes the blood.
It cures all
Spring humors,
Boils, and pimples,
That tired feeling,
Lack of energy.

Spain is not a drubbing, but a contrite apology."

REVENUE PLAN ADOPTED.

Extra Taxes and a $500,000,000 Loan Contemplated in the Event of War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have agreed upon a plan for raising revenue in case of need to carry on war with Spain. The proposed taxes, which will raise more than $100,000,000 additional revenue annually, are distributed as follows:

An additional tax on beer of $1 per barrel, estimated to yield $35,000,000; a bank stamp tax on the lines of the law of 1866, estimated to yield $30,000,000; a duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee and 10 cents per pound on tea, and a like internal tax on stocks of coffee and tea on hand in the United States estimated to yield $28,000,000; additional tax on tobacco, expected to yield $15,000,000.

The committee also has agreed to authorize the issuing of $500,000,000 bonds. These bonds are to be offered for sale at all Post Offices in the United States in amounts of $50 each, making a great popular loan, to be absorbed by the people.

To tide over emergencies, the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue Treasury certificates. These certificates or debentures are to be used to pay running expenses when the revenues do not meet the expenditures.

These preparations are distinctly war measures, and would be put in operation only should war occur.

TO PROTECT MICHIGAN PATRIOTS.

Bill of Privileges for Citizens Who May Serve Against Spain.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—A bill has been prepared to protect Michigan citizens who may be called upon to serve their country in case of war with Spain. It provides that the property of such citizens shall be exempt from levy of any nature for debts contracted before leaving the State. This exemption is to continue for six months after the close of the war. The bill also provides that no advantage shall be taken of any such citizen who may be a party to a suit at law already begun during his absence from the State. The Senate may amend the war loan bill passed by the House Saturday by exempting the bonds to be issued from taxation.

John Brown's Grandson Has a Company.

AKRON, Ohio, April 12.—Gerald Brown, grandson of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, has organized a military company in Buchtel College, and has tendered its services to Gov. Bushnell.

British Foreign Office Consulted.

LONDON, April 12.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, had a conference to-day with the British Foreign Office officials on the subject of Cuba. It is understood that the features discussed were unimportant, merely dealing with side issues.

War Balloon to be Tested To-day.

An official test of a war balloon will be held to-day at Fort Wadsworth, Richmond Borough, if the weather is favorable. The balloon, which is of silk and forty feet in diameter, is in charge of Sergt. Ivy Baldwin, who, with three other army officers, will make the ascension. The balloon is intended to be used as an aerial observation station, from which the approach of warships may be telephoned to harbor forts several hours before the warships would be visible from the ordinary observation points.

INDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

Woman's Health Protective Association Will Send a Letter of Sympathy.

The principal action of the Woman's Health Protective Association yesterday afternoon was the motion made and carried to send official letters of sympathy to President McKinley, Secretary Long of the Navy, and Capt. Sigsbee. The letter to the President is to assure him of the sympathy and moral support of the association and to indorse the position he has taken. The letter goes on to say that while the association desires to have the honor of the country upheld, it is loath except under absolute necessity to sacrifice "the flower of the country" in war.

Another suggestion laid before the association, and which it decided to indorse, was that of equipping a hospital ship and providing trained nurses for it in case of war. This is to be the work of a body of women which met recently to form a local branch of the American Institute of Civics. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the New York Health Protective Association; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Brooklyn Health Protective Association, and Miss Pascal of the first-named organization were appointed a committee to organize. Mrs. Trautman presented the matter to the Health Protective Association yesterday, and it voted to give its support, and the new organization will work under its auspices. A meeting will be held on Friday at the Hotel Majestic at 3 o'clock.

A letter from Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, President of the Board of Temple Trustees, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was read asking each member of the association to give $1 toward the Willard Monument, the Temperance Temple in Chicago to be called the Willard Temple in honor of Frances Willard. The name of every individual or organization giving $100 to the fund will be engraved on the marble tablets to be placed in the main hall, and every woman giving a dollar will have her name placed in the Woman's Roll of Honor book. The association indorsed the letter.

THE HARBOR DEFENSES.

Inspection by Gen. Merritt—Bids for Campaign Accessories.

Gen. Wesley Merritt yesterday resumed his inspection of the harbor defenses, beginning with Forts Slocum and Schuyler. A partial inspection was also made at Willets Point. The members of the Inspection Board included, besides Gen. Merritt, Col. John Rodgers, Inspector General of Heavy Artillery; Capt. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East; Capts. Parker and Harris of the Board of Fire Control, and Lieuts. Cummins and Mott.

Gen. Merritt refused to say whether he was satisfied with the inspection, but it was learned that very little fault was found with the condition of the fortifications. There are not enough rapid-fire and barbette guns in position, but this weakness will be remedied with the arrival of the shipments of guns expected from England.

The cable connection between Fort Hancock and Fort Wadsworth was completed yesterday, two days ahead of the time allowed the contractors. An army officer will to-day test the connections. The cable itself was tested by the Government Inspector at the factory where it was made.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday issued specifications for bids for supplying 5,000 campaign hats of a soft quality of canvas and very light.

Bids were opened for the manufacture of twenty-five company field desks. The contract was awarded to J. H. Adamson of this city, the goods to be delivered within ten days. The desks are to be of white pine, with folding supports, and sufficiently light to be easily carried much the same as a hand satchel. They are designed for use by Captains in the field.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Weston of the Commissary Department has had manufactured sample tins of a special sort of canned beef stew, which, if introduced into the army, he thinks will earn for him the everlasting gratitude of every soldier. The stew consists of beef, onions, and potatoes, properly seasoned, and put up in two-pound tins suitable for one good ration.

CUBAN TALK IN CONGRESS

Three Resolutions Introduced in the Senate Looking to Forcible Intervention.

PARTY LINES IN THE HOUSE

Taunts of Democratic Leaders Tend to Unite the Republicans in Support of the Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The galleries of both houses of Congress were thronged again to-day, although it was not expected that any action would be taken upon the message submitted yesterday by the President.

For nearly three hours, however, the Senate had the Cuban question in its several phases under discussion. Three resolutions bearing upon the question were introduced—one by Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) directing that the contemplated operations against the Spanish Army in Cuba be in concert with Gen. Gomez, the supreme command to be vested in the commander of the United States forces, to the end that the independence of the Cubans be secured; the second by Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) directing the President at once to take such steps as will secure to the Cuban people an independent republican form of government, and the third by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain and directing the President to take steps to stop the hostilities in Cuba and secure to the people of the island a stable and independent Government.

Following the introduction of the resolutions speeches were delivered by Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) Mr. Pettus argued that Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war, either in a general or in a special sense, and declared that the making of any war without an express declaration by Congress would be a disgrace to the Nation. Mr. Mason's speech was largely a legal argument in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, and was delivered with characteristic fire and vehemence.

Mr. Butler spoke for the "opposition" on the floor of the Senate, maintaining that it had thus far upheld the hands of the Administration in the present crisis, and would continue to do so for a definite and vigorous policy. He regretted that the President had not presented such a policy to Congress, and held that intervention without the recognition of independence would simply mean the crushing of the Cuban patriots.

Although the President's message was not officially before the House to-day, it played a prominent part in the proceedings. The Democrats seized the opportunity to attack the message for its failure to recommend the recognition of Cuban independence and immediate intervention, while the spokesmen of the President, defending his utterances, declared that the message meant the establishment of an independent Government in Cuba and war with Spain, if necessary, to achieve that result.

The comments of Mr. Bailey of Texas left no doubt of the disposition of the Democrats to take partisan advantage of the alleged shortcomings of the President's communication and the savage assaults on the policy of the Administration made by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Lentz of Ohio, and other Democratic speakers had the effect apparently of solidifying the Republicans, many of whom really sympathized with the demand of the Democrats for recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic.

At the outset of the day's proceedings Mr. Dingley, the Republican leader, in a discussion over a bill creating a naval militia for the District of Columbia expressed his belief in the danger of war by asking Mr. Bailey if he did not think it unwise in times like this to object to such a bill, whereupon Mr. Bailey hurled a taunt at the President's message. Continued sallies of this sort were made during the day, and were received with applause by the Democrats.

Just before adjournment Mr. Lentz repeated his onslaught of last week on the President, alleging that the Executive practically had asked for the use of the army and navy to establish more firmly the Spanish rule in Cuba. To this Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio made impassioned replies, asserting the President's intention to set up an independent republic in Cuba. The day's demonstrations were significant as indicating the lines of the debate of to-morrow.

SENATE TAKEN UP WITH CUBA.

Resolutions Regarding War Offered and Speeches Made by Senators Mason and Butler.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Practically everything said and done in the Senate to-day pertained to the Cuban question. The Chaplain in his invocation said that at this momentous time a solemn responsibility rested upon the Senate and House of Representatives involving the interests of two nations, a great island and the entire civilized world. He prayed that Congress and the country might be guided by the hand of the great Ruler of all to the end that truth, justice, and righteousness might be established on earth forever.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Naval Appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration as soon as the Sundry Civil Bill was disposed of.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) offered the following joint resolution, and asked that it be laid on the table:

> First—That the contemplated military operations against the Spanish armies on the Island of Cuba should be carried on in concert with the military forces under the command of Gen. Maximo Gomez, such concert to be secured through arrangements between this Government and the Cuban revolutionary authorities recognized by said Gomez, and that any offer looking to such arrangements that may be made by those authorities should be favorably considered, provided it shall concede to the commanding officer of the United States the right to control and direct all military operations.
>
> Second—That all such military operations should be carried on to the end that the independence of the Cuban people may be secured.

Two Resolutions Offered.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

> Whereas, The conditions which for three years past have prevailed and are now prevailing in the Island of Cuba have become intolerable to the people of the United States; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That the President of the United States is empowered and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to put an end to hostilities in the Island of Cuba and to secure to the inhabitants of that island a stable and independent republican form of government, and the President of the United States is empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States to make this joint resolution effective.

At Mr. Wilson's request the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Following this came a resolution from Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain. It was as follows:

> That a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and that the political existence and national independence of the Republic of Cuba, now and for some time maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognised. That the President is empowered and directed to at once take such effectual steps as may be necessary to secure an immediate termination of hostilities in Cuba and an independent and stable government by the people thereof, and to enable him to carry out the purpose of this resolution he is hereby empowered and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States.

The resolution went over under the rules.

Relief Fund for Cubans in Florida.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) presented a joint resolution directing the President to use not to exceed $5,000 of the fund appropriated by Congress to relieve American citizens in Cuba for the relief of American citizens and others who have recently landed in Florida from Cuba. He explained that while the citizens of Florida were doing all in their power to assist the refugees their means were limited. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) presented a legal argument upon the authority of Congress and the President under the Constitution in declaring and prosecuting a war. He said that these Constitutional limitations were ancient landmarks which our fathers have set. He pointed out that this Government was not a monarchy, in which the President might intervene or use the army or navy at his will to make war. As Congress alone has power to declare war, it also has power to limit it.

It may declare a general or special war against another nation. But Congress has no authority to delegate this power to the President or any other officer. If war is to be waged, Congress must order what shall be the nature of the war declared, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the President must carry on the war as directed by Congress and in no other way. It would not be within its limitations for Congress to confer upon the President authority to wage war at his discretion.

"Yet, what are we advised to do?" inquired Mr. Pettus. "If you boil the words down to their true meaning, it is evident that we are advised to delegate to the President the power to intervene and make war if he sees fit, without any declaration of war at all. War made in such a manner—without a declaration of Congress—would be a disgrace to the Nation."

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Senator Mason Takes the Floor.

When Mr. Pettus had concluded, Mr. Allen endeavored to secure the passage of a bill just received from the House. To this Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) who had announced his speech on the Cuban situation, objected.

"I had hoped," suggested Mr. Allen, "that the Senator would yield. Hostilities will not begin to-day."

"I am not so sure of that," retorted Mr. Mason, "as the Senator from Nebraska seems to be."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) gave notice that he would to-morrow address the Senate upon his resolution.

Mr. Mason then proceeded with his speech. He had prepared it carefully, and confined himself closely to his manuscript. His speech was a legal argument in favor of the recognition by this Government of the independence of the Cuban Republic. Mr. Mason was accorded close attention by Senators. Appended is an abstract of the speech:

"As before announced to you in language which could not be misunderstood, I am for war, and have been since the hour our flag was lowered in Havana harbor and the lives of our citizens taken by the Government of Spain. But I am and have been for this declaration of war only as a means of securing an honorable peace.

"I have no desire to destroy the Spanish nation, but her flag must be dishonored by surrendering her sovereignty over Cuban territory as an atonement for lowering our flag, sinking our ship, and murdering our men. While I am for war, I realize that I have but one poor vote in the warmaking power of this Government, and I stand ready in this hour to uphold the hands of the Executive and take the best I can get. I have been indulging in a hope that seemed almost a certainty—that the Executive would recommend intervention and independence to the Cuban Republic. Intervention by force of arms, as recommended by the President, is war. To declare for intervention without declaring directly, openly, for war seems to lack frankness and savors too much of Spanish diplomacy. If we can have armed intervention without recognizing the independence of Cuba, and can have nothing else, I must accept the will of the majority, reserving to myself the right to respectfully protest, and also reserving the right to fight for the independence of the brave men, women, and children in the Island of Cuba."

Pleading for Recognition.

Mr. Mason then went into the history of what had been done by this country in the past regarding recognition, and continued:

"Are we to be governed by precedent, Mr. President? Here is the struggling Island of Cuba, and it does not seem possible that any one now can doubt, after the testimony of our colleague, the Senator from Vermont, as to the high character of the native Cubans in revolt against Spain. Is it possible that after the evidence has been before us in public documents for more than a year, we have to go through the horrible struggle of proving to some of the gentlemen the truth of the existence of that Government as we did in proving to you the horrible situation of the reconcentrados? Is the doubting Thomas still among us, and will he insist for further proof as to the genuine civil government in Cuba?

"Mr. President, it seems almost like insulting the intelligence of my colleagues to call attention to that civil government, when it is known that through that government they have collected hundreds of thousands of dollars and maintained a standing army that has kept at bay nearly 200,000 armed and equipped Spanish soldiers and has given evidence of as great bravery and endurance as any army in all the recorded past. During the past year the President has considered the question of acknowledging the belligerent rights of the Cubans. Was it not well that in the hour of consideration he knew what this branch of the Government thought of this question? The acknowledgment of the independence of one State by another is under some circumstances made a cause for war. If the Executive hesitates to take that step at present, will he not be pleased, in consideration of the step, to be informed in respectful language of the wish of this branch of the Government? The brilliant orator from Iowa said the other day in the other House that, 'Hovering above the dark waters of that mysterious harbor of Havana, the black winged vulture watches for the dead, while over it and over all there is the eagle's piercing eye sternly watching for the truth.'

An Errand of Mercy or of Greed.

"Mr. President, is it to continue to be an eagle, or is the avarice and greed of the Nation to cause it to descend and partake of the vulture's food? Perez, writing to Aranguren, said: 'The Yankees are hogs, and if you conquered your own independence, they will absorb you.'

"Mr. President, did he tell the truth? Mr. President, are we going out on an errand of mercy loaded down with day books and journals? Are we to forget our citizens who went down in the harbor of Havana in our greed for gold and territory? Are we to leave the door open to compel additional terms from the insurgents who sacrificed their wives, their children, and their homes? Do we wish special treaties of commerce and leave the door open for that? Do we wish to relieve some American investors who have bought Spanish bonds, and who wish to trade them for the bonds of the republic? Do we, worse still, wish to leave the door open to compel those brave men and women to accept some terms of autonomy or to pay blood money to the Spaniard or the shylocks of our own land? May I be forgiven if I express the hope that the heart of the Executive may be touched in their behalf? May we not hope that their last, lingering look of life be not with suspicion and hatred upon your flag and mine; that it may not rest upon the hated color of the yellow flag of Spain, but that in their rapt and parting moments they may be soothed and sustained by the sight of their own flag—the flag with a single star—the flag of the Republic of Cuba?"

Butler Would Avenge the Maine.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) followed Mr. Mason. He said he belonged to what was popularly termed the opposition on the floor, but he maintained that this opposition had thus far upheld the hands of the Administration as loyally as had the best friends of the President, and were ready to continue so to do so long as they could and preserve their self-respect. Mr. Butler expressed the hope that the Foreign Relations Committee might be able to bring in a resolution that the Senate may support as unanimously as it voted for the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation.

In the present circumstances we would, in the opinion of Mr. Butler, be justified in driving every Spanish vessel from the seas and to lay waste every city and town of Spain.

This because of the destruction of the Maine—one of the foulest crimes in history. He maintained that the United States had even more exalted reasons for the establishment of Cuban independence—the reasons of humanity and liberty.

"I am for avenging the Maine, however," declared Mr. Butler, "and would be if Cuba did not enter into the matter. I would secure atonement from Spain for the destruction of the Maine and so many of her gallant crew, not by conquest, not by indemnity, for we cannot make merchandise out of the bones of our dead, but let us say to Spain that we will establish a Cuban republic as a monument to our dead of the Maine. If Spain will not accede to this, let us make good the proposition with our army and navy."

Meant to Crush the Patriots.

Mr. Butler regretted that the President did not tell Congress what he meant or just what he wanted. He disagreed with the President concerning the recognition of the Cuban Republic, maintaining that to stop the war on the island without granting independence of the Cuban Republic simply meant the crushing of the Cuban patriots.

"Why is Gen. Lee hurrying to Washington?" inquired Mr. Butler. "We were informed that he would have to get out of Havana before the President's message was read. Yet here comes a message that causes the Spaniards to build bonfires and rejoice and starts the stock tickers to clicking merrily and causes smiles to spread over the countenances of Wall Street gamblers. Within a few hours I hope we will be called upon to vote upon a definite proposition. The last one I voted for with pleasure. I voted for the fifty-million emergency appropriation. I am ready to vote for fifty millions or for two hundred millions to avenge the Maine and to free Cuba; but I'll not vote to expend a dollar for any doubtful policy, and I'll not vote for any scheme to protect Cuban bondholders as against humanity and freedom and independence."

A House bill extending the time for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., was passed.

Sundry Civil Bill Taken Up.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment providing that no portion of the sum authorized to be used for plate printing should be used for any printing of notes, bonds, checks, or internal revenue stamps, other than for printing from hand roller presses.

This precipitated a long discussion of a question which has been before Congress for years—the question of the use of hand and steam presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, made an extended statement of the situation in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He said that there was not now on hand a thirty days' supply of currency notes, internal revenue stamps, and postage stamps. He explained that the steam presses were to be used in printing postal notes, internal revenue stamps, postage stamps, and the backs of currency notes.

He was informed, he said, that the substitution of steam presses for hand presses would not displace plate printers, as there was ample work for all available.

Mr. Allison said he did not wish to anticipate coming events, but the indications now were that the necessity for largely increasing the output of internal revenue stamps and perhaps of securities would arise. He did not, therefore, approve of tying the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury by the adoption of the amendment.

"I feel assured," said he, in conclusion, "that no plate printers will be discharged, but rather that more will be required before very long."

At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's remarks the bill was laid aside for the day, and the Senate, at 3:55 P. M., on motion of Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) went into executive session, and at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

CUBAN ISSUE IN THE HOUSE.

Gen. Grosvenor Explains the President's Purpose and Mr. Bailey Replies to His Remarks.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the House immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Speaker recognized Mr. Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) to call up, on behalf of the Naval Committee, the Senate bill for the organisation of a naval battalion in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) indicated his purpose to object unless an amendment were offered to organize this battalion under existing law.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) appealed to Mr. Bailey to allow the consideration of the bill.

"Does not the gentleman from Texas think," said he, "that in the present situation we should be considering bills of this character?"

"I suggest the bill be withheld until we see what the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is to be so that we can determine exactly what the condition in the country is," replied Mr. Bailey. "If the fear he entertains has no more foundation than the report that the President's message last Wednesday might have created a riot in Havana the gentleman need not be exercised. The President's message might have created a riot in Cuba, but it would not have been among the Spanish in Havana. It would have been among the insurgents in the interior." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

"I rise to a parliamentary inquiry," shouted Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.) "What need have we for any army and navy anyway?" [Laughter.]

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," replied the Speaker smiling blandly amid renewed laughter.

Mr. Ridgeley (Pop., Kan.,) then objected. Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) acting Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, then asked unanimous consent for the committee to sit during the sessions of the House. The request was granted.

In Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) asked consideration for a bill to extend the scope of the duties of the Fish Commission to wild and game birds.

"In these warlike times," observed Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) "I think we should not waste our time on bills relating to birds. I object." [Laughter.]

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on a bill relating to the District of Columbia.

During the debate Mr. Botkin (Pop., Kan.,) and Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.,) took occasion to discuss the Cuban question, but their utterances were not inflammatory.

After some discussion of the financial question by Mr. Hartman (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) and Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Lewis got the floor and in a vigorous speech declared that in the dust and clouds which had been kicked up by diplomacy, Congress was losing sight of the vital question before the people. The country, he said, favored the freedom of Cuba, but that was only a sentiment. The avenging of the Maine, he said, was the real duty of the Government.

Later, while Mr. Hill (Conn.) was discussing the question of reforming the currency, Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) became so obstreperous that Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) who was in the chair, ordered him to take his seat, and when the Kansan declined he instructed the Sergeant at Arms to use the silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority to compel him to take his seat. One of the assistants took the mace out of its place on the malachite pedestal and marched up the aisle toward Mr. Simpson. The latter laughed at him. "Take that thing back," he said. As the mace cannot be employed under the rules in committee the Chair did not press the command, and the incident closed with a round of laughter.

Mr. Lentz Attacks the President.

Shortly before the adjournment Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) made a vicious assault upon what he described as the vacillating policy of the President, reading from various newspapers to show that the President had repeatedly changed his mind. He commented especially upon the report of an alleged midnight conference between Senator Elkins and the Spanish Minister after the former had been at the White House with John J. McCook. He taunted the Republicans because the President had not declared for the independence of Cuba, which the Republican platform had demanded. "It remains to be seen," said he, "whether the majority of the House can be lined up and whipped in." Congress, he declared, should act, and could better act than the Executive, "formulating his policy at midnight behind closed doors, with the aid of plutocracy."

"'A stable Government.' What do you propose now? Let this Congress give to the President the army and navy, he says, and I will go over there and force the Cuban patriots, force the Cuban heroes to submit to a stable Government at the hands of Spain, because the Queen Regent has already advised the Administration that she has ordered a suspension of hostilities. She cannot order a suspension as against the insurgents. She has not among her bullfighters and bullies manhood enough to order a suspension of hostilities on the insurgents' side. This Administration with all this vacillating policy which was criticised by The Chicago Tribune, an Administration paper, asks us to put the army and navy in its hands to go over and punish the Cubans after three years of the most heroic fight for liberty that any people ever made on the face of the earth. I say it is an outrage; it is a stench in the nostrils of every decent American. We shall see whether the majority side of this House can be lined up and whipped into such a policy as that."

Mr. Hepburn Defends the Message.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) jumped to his feet as Mr. Lentz sat down.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, "some times misstatement is so gross that it reaches the dignity of falsehood, and falsehood so gross that it becomes mendacity, and mendacity so foul that it becomes scoundrelism.

"I say that the President has never said that he desires the use of the army and navy at the hands of Congress in order to establish Spain's supremacy on the Island of Cuba. [Applause.] That is not true. There is no man who can with an honest heart and with an honest purpose read the message of the President and arrive at any conclusion of that character. The President's whole argument leads up to the proposition that the conduct of Spain on that island during fifty years of misrule, fifty years of outrage, fifty years of tyranny, has brought about such a condition that it is now intolerable and insupportable and must cease.

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"That is the language of the President of the United States. [Applause.] He asks the use of the army and navy to put an end to that intolerable and insufferable condition. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is the argument of the President. Every sentence in that message to this House teaches us that is his purpose, and yet gentlemen say, in view of all the language that he has used, in all of the argument that he has made, in all of the recital of infamous and despotic conduct that he has called to our attention, that it is the purpose of the President to become the ally of the Spaniards. I say there is no word in that whole message that justifies any honorable man in making a declaration of that kind upon this floor. We are going there to fight Spain. We are going there, if we go, to establish a stable and a permanent Government. What does that mean? Here we have had fifty years of Spanish Government not stable, not permanent, except in the vallainy of its outrages.

Means to End Spanish Rule.

"That character of outrage and villainy which has become insufferable should be suffered no longer, the President says, creating such an emergency as compels us to violate the otherwise friendly relations that we ought to have and go to the extreme of war in bringing an end to these insufferable conditions produced through the acts of Spain. And yet the gentleman dares to stand here and say that that paper advocates the use of the army and the navy, the placing of the whole military power of the country in the hands of the President in order that he may go there to perpetuate that which he reprobates, and to continue that which he says is now unenduable. He wants a stable and permanent republican government. Does that mean Spanish rule? Has any man the right to make that argument?"

Mr. Lentz—Does he say republican government?

Mr. Hepburn—No, he does not say that; but he supposed that you knew something about the history of this country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Lentz—I do.

Mr. Maguire—And we know something about the history of this Administration.

Mr. Hepburn—He supposed that you knew something about the aspirations of American statesmen, that you knew something about the declaration that over and over again had been reiterated by every branch of this Government with reference to the character of Government that should be formed on this hemisphere. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio took the floor. "I am going to refer now to only one thing that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lentz) has said on this particular occasion," said he, "and I do not do it for the purpose of elaborating a speech upon this occasion. The time is coming when the gentleman will have a full opportunity to assail the President of the United States, to send bitterness and opposition across the water to our enemies. The gentleman shall have a full opportunity to abuse his own constituents at home for any conservative expressions which they may have made through the telegraph or the mail, and he shall have that opportunity unaffected by answers of mine. I wish here simply to say that the President of the United States has asked of Congress the power to use the army and the navy for the purpose of establishing in the island of Cuba an independent Government.

Meaning of the President.

Mr. Lentz—Why didn't he say so?

Mr. Grosvenor—Will my friend from Ohio try for a minute to keep his mouth shut.

Mr. Cannon—Oh, that is impossible. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Handy, (Dem., Del.)—I want to know what you understand the President to mean by this sentence in his message:

"It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

Mr. Grosvenor—You had better go and ask the President. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Gaines—Don't you think you had better go and see Hanna. [Derisive jeers on the Republican side and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Grosvenor—There comes in another exhibition. [Laughter.] Now, let me restate my proposition. I state that the President of the United States has asked for the use of the army and navy to establish on the Island of Cuba an independent government, and has said so in the plainest kind of English language. [Cries of "Where?" on the Democratic side.]

"After a great deal of tribulation I am going to give the gentlemen on the other side a demonstration of every statement which I made. You will find this language used by the President, and I will leave it to the most acute analytical mind on the other side to say whether that is not a proposition to establish on the Island of Cuba a government independent of Spain:

"'In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations.'

Cuba's International Obligations.

"Now, I ask any gentleman on the other side to tell me how a government on an island of any country, controlled by a foreign country as Cuba is now, can have a government capable of discharging its international obligations. What are international obligations? Do colonies have international obligations? Did the President understand that there can be a colonial condition in Cuba, by which there would be international obligations from that government? What international act does Canada do? What international act has any of the West India Islands ever done? What representative of this Government goes to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, or any islands except those independent? The very language of the President, as understood by every intelligent man and men of thought, is that the object and purpose of using force is to establish a government with international obligations? With international obligations and with the power to discharge those international obligations? So the whole appeal of the gentleman from Ohio is like the picture of a painted ship upon a painted ocean. [Laughter on Republican side.]

"The time is coming very rapidly," said Mr. Grosvenor, in conclusion—"It will be here, I trust, to-morrow—when, under the guidance of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, this House will take action, and I will suggest to the gentlemen on the other side that there will be a degree of patriotism, a degree of unanimity of purpose, a degree of oneness in action that will surprise the gentleman when he looks over the votes that will be taken here to-morrow." [Great applause on the Republican side.]

Bailey Replies to Grosvenor.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, replied to Gen. Grosvenor in a brief speech which aroused intense enthusiasm on the Democratic side. It was somewhat remarkable, he said, that the President in sending to Congress one of the most important messages upon one of the most exciting questions which had been before the country in years, had concluded with a recommendation so ambiguous that it could be the occasion of controversy. Other portions of the message showed that the President was a master of clear and lucid English, yet in presenting his recommendations he had done so in words that taxed the ingenuity of the gentleman from Ohio to make clear what he meant. If the President meant the freedom and independence of Cuba, why had he not said so? "I do not believe," said Mr. Bailey, "that the President deliberately veiled his meaning, and in saying that I do him more credit than others on this floor. I believe if the President had designed the establishment of a free and independent republic on the Island of Cuba he would have said so. Why did he say a stable government? A stable government and an independent government are vastly different. No one doubts that Canada possesses a stable government, but every intelligent man knows it is not an independent government. I do not doubt that Spain could establish a stable government. It could make a desert and call it peace.

"No one could deny," continued Mr. Bailey, "that the President has asked for authority to send the army and navy to Cuba to restore peace. When our forces arrived, the Spaniards would say: 'We are at peace; our arms are stacked; it is the insurgents who are at war.' Then the agents of the President would be compelled under the authority he asks to say to the insurgents: 'Stack your arms, retire to the fields where you have for three years struggled with fire and sword to attain your liberty.'

"Mark my words," said Mr. Bailey, in conclusion, with uplifted arm and ominous gesture. "No President that sends the army and navy of the United States to force the patriot soldier Cubans to lay down their arms will live, nor will his children live, to survive the odium which the American people will fix upon him." [Great applause on Democratic side and in galleries.]

A few minutes later the House at 5:20 adjourned.

NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Committee Adds $8,263,500 to the Amount Fixed in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Naval Appropriation bill reported to the Senate today contains amendments recommended by the Appropriations Committee increasing the aggregate appropriation made by the bill as it passed the House to the extent of $8,263,500, making the total $46,277,558, as compared with $33,003,234, carried by the Appropriation bill of 1897.

The principal items of increase are the following:

For the construction and the machinery of new war and defense vessels, $6,000,000; for armor and armament, $1,500,000; for equipment, $200,000; for additions to and repairs about navy yards, $662,000.

The addition of $6,000,000 for construction is for the purpose of building four harbor-defense vessels of the monitor type, to cost $1,250,000 each. The allowance is to be exclusive of armament, and the vessels are to have one or two turrets each. The three battleships provided by the House are left in the bill. The number of torpedo boat destroyers is increased from twelve to sixteen, and the appropriation for the construction of this class of vessels from $4,680,000 to $6,000,000. They are to be of 400 instead of 350 tons displacement, as provided in the House bill. One of the harbor defense vessels is to be built on the Pacific Coast. Not more than two of the battleships, two of the monitors, nor five of the torpedo boat destroyers are to be built in any one yard.

Another amendment to the navy increase portion of the bill limits the royalty for steel face hardening to one-half cent per pound. The House provision for enlistment is stricken out and the following substituted:

"And whenever within the next twelve months an exigency may exist which in the judgment of the President renders their services necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint from civil life [illegible] of the line [illegible] relative [illegible] requisite.

"Provided, that such officers shall serve only during the continuance of the exigency under which they are appointed, and [illegible] appointed [illegible] rank and pay of the grades established by existing law."

The House provision for the manufacture of smokeless powder is stricken out.

The appropriation for improvements at the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., is increased from [illegible] and an appropriation of $350,000 is made for construction of buildings [illegible] injured and destroyed by earthquakes at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

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THE MESSAGE IN MADRID

Comments on the Version of the President's Recommendations Published in Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT SATISFIED

The Press, However, Argues Against the Right of the United States to Interfere in the Affairs of Cuba.

MADRID, April 12.—Complete tranquillity prevailed here to-day. There were patriotic demonstrations last evening at Barcelona and Valencia, accompanied by shouts of "Long live Spain!" "Long live the army!" "Long live Cuba!" but there were no disturbances. The Government has strengthened its position greatly by the manner in which it restored order after yesterday's events.

While the message of President McKinley is much criticised by the general public and by a portion of the press as provocative, it is known that the members of the Government and Gen. Woodford do not consider it so, but are confident of a permanent peace.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, on leaving the palace, after his daily visit to the Queen Regent, informed the newspaper representatives that the Government was waiting for the full text of President McKinley's message before acting on its contents. He said also that he considered the message, so far as it was known to him, not hostile in tone toward Spain, and that he would continue desirous of peace, for obtaining which the armistice in Cuba afforded the means.

Señor Moret, Secretary of the Colonies, has declared that the document does not shut the door on his hopes for peace.

The Bourse received the message badly. Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, characterizes it as "grave." Diplomatic circles generally maintain silence, confining themselves to statements that the powers will preserve peace.

The Liberal this morning published what appeared to be nearly a complete translation of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban question, printing its salient points in large type. Commenting on the message, the Liberal says:

"Although the dispatches are extensive, they do not suffice for the formation of definite conclusions. The mistranslation of a word or a phrase would produce a complete misunderstanding, and absolute dependence upon the accuracy of the first transmission in so serious an affair would be a grave indiscretion. Nevertheless, it may be said that, in a general sense, it affirms and declares in the name of the Nation the right of interference in Cuba.

"Whether a definite or indefinite period is meant, and whether it is a simple intimation or a fixed decision regarding coming events, Spain must protest energetically against the principle, prior to protesting violently against the action. No free people can hesitate to reject by all the means in its power a doctrine annulling its personality and reducing it to ignominious tutelage. Consenting to submit to it would be equivalent to Spain's resignation of her place among European nations.

"America clearly indicates her intention, hitherto veiled with hypocritical ambiguities. America considers Spain incapable of maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba. We have put up with everything, but unless we ignore our history and consider the peninsula on a level with Paraguay, isolated from the rest of the world, we cannot and will not submit to this.

"To avoid it, and to restore the self-respect due to ourselves, which is more important than the position of Cuba, it becomes necessary to unite in one all Spanish arms and hearts. Let Madrid, let the whole of Spain, recall what we have been, and what we cannot cease to be while physical and moral laws forbid the suicide of nations."

The Imparcial heads its leading article "A Short Truce—The Squadron to Cuba," and says:

"There exists to-day a complete divorce between the Government and the governed. This judgment is formed, not on the public demonstrations, but on the general disgust and sadness prevailing. The Ministerial folly cannot go any further, or the Spanish arms rusting in Cuba will be freely used on the Puerta del Sol."

The Imparcial urges the people to unite and "demand that the fleet be sent immediately in Cuban waters."

The Republican and revolutionary El Pais prints the following headlines on its front page: "The solution of the conflict is a National Government, a military dictatorship, and a war with the United States." Its leading editorial announces that the conductors of the paper, "putting party politics to-day into the background and thinking only of the fatherland, urge the formation of a National Government, composed of Republicans, Liberals, and Absolute Monarchists." The editorial denounces the Government "for meeting patriotic cries with sword cuts," and appeals to the people and the army to "save Spain from traitors."

El Correo, the official organ, to-night gives its first impressions since the reception of the cabled abstracts of President McKinley's message. It says:

"President McKinley's insistence on the right of American interference in Cuba is little agreeable to Spain, while his complaints against the prolongation of the war appear, to impartial minds, steeped in bitter irony, in view of America's assistance in causing the prolongation."

VARIOUS VIEWS IN LONDON.

Correspondents at Madrid and Other Continental Capitals Discuss the Situation.

LONDON, April 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"In general the terms of the message prove to be very much what was expected here. There is no subservience shown to the jingoes and rowdies; its language is deliberate and careful; its spirit is admittedly moderate, and as conciliatory as circumstances would permit; while Spain's concession in the matter of the armistice finds due acknowledgement.

"But no definite indication is given as to prospective negotiation or procedure with regard to Cuba; and this omission in itself is looked upon as unsatisfactory, all the more so as it is apprehended that the American squadrons will not be withdrawn from their present strategic positions.

"In any case the President's message is but one of several factors. The truce in Cuba is regarded as the real keynote of the situation. El Globo, unlike El Imparcial and El Liberal, is comparatively satisfied and hopeful. It believes that President McKinley will be fully empowered by his parliament to continue alone and at his own discretion the work he has begun, and it takes occasion to argue that by disturbing the peace in Madrid the Spanish people have nothing to gain and a great deal to lose."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"President McKinley's message and Spain's proclamation of an armistice are generally regarded here as warranting a somewhat more hopeful view. The President is described as having given a sincere proof of a desire for peace, inasmuch as he has refrained from placing Spain face to face with an ultimatum and from making demands which, in the nature of the case, could not be accepted.

"Although all that has been gained is a respite, yet delay in itself makes for peace rather than war. Spain is believed to have granted to the powers and the Pope what she had refused and was bound to refuse to the Americans. The decision now rests with the American people and Congress. The prospect of peace, however, will not be assured until the authorities, both in the United States and Spain, show that they have the tact and power to prevent explosions of popular passion."

President's Mood Changed.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Somebody observed to-day with reference to the message that President McKinley had written the greater part in his shirtsleeves and only donned his coat to write the concluding portion. This figure of speech sets forth the general impression it has produced in Vienna.

"In the part of the message penned prior to the granting of an armistice by Spain, President McKinley displayed—so they think here—conspicuous contempt for all diplomatic circumlocution; while the rest shows more regard for the feelings of Spain. On the whole, the message has confirmed the opinion previously existing here that, while recognizing the necessity of humoring the jingoes by tall talk, the President himself has been anxious for peace.

"It has been astonishing throughout the present crisis to observe how little the people of the United States are known and understood here. It was, for instance, curious to see what expectations were founded on the mediation of the powers, as if President McKinley had the same reasons as the Sultan of Turkey to bow before the European concert. Fortunately, the form in which the mediation of the powers has been exercised was not obtrusive, but was confined to an appeal to humanity and to an offer to use their good offices should these be desired by both parties concerned. It would have been difficult to go further considering the peccadilloes of compulsory territorial acquisition which all the mediators had on their consciences.

"The Neues Wiener Tageblatt remarks that the message is grave and warlike, but the postscript—the most important part—is peaceful. This paper believes that the danger of war is in any case deferred until Autumn. The Fremdenblatt also thinks the decision as to peace or war postponed, but is doubtful whether the jingoes will be satisfied or whether the President himself will remain faithful to his standpoint. The Reichswehr thinks the message indicates that the United States wants war and will have it. The Wiener Tagblatt says the message was cleverly arranged to keep matters in suspense, and to accept all Spain's concessions without making any in return. In a word, this paper thinks the message would serve equally well to pave the way to a complete pacification or to a declaration of war.

"The message has caused general disappointment among those who had expected a frankly warlike statement, and they denounce it as ambiguous, and among those who had hoped for a message of peace, for they consider it 'menacing in substance and hypocritical in form, except on the unjustifiable assumption that Spain is ready to relinquish Cuba without striking a blow.' By all such the message is held to render war inevitable."

American Gratitude to the Pope.

"The Washington correspondent of the Osservatore Romano says that the influence of the Pope in obtaining the armistice is 'hailed with gratitude' by the American people. As to this gratitude, some skepticism is permissible. There are not wanting astute and liberal-minded prelates in Rome who hold that the gratitude of the American people would have been still more profound had the Pope never intervened at all. It only remains to draw attention to the clever wording of Senor Gullon's dispatch to Mgr. Merry del Val, which will enable the Vatican to claim the credit to itself of having obtained the armistice, and will, at the same time, allow a similar satisfaction to the great powers."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 7:30 Tuesday evening, says:

"The message has produced a very deep and bitter impression. Many friends of the Cabinet share the sentiments of general discontent. I am assured on good authority that Señor Sagasta is very much disgusted at the message, seeing the difficulties ahead as a consequence of it.

"The comments in political circles are very heated. Many people believe the Government ought to show greater energy. Senor Moret, a leading and the most conciliatory member of the Cabinet, is said to have expressed the opinion that the message is 'not so bad as I had anticipated.' The influential press is rather reserved in its comments, but the impression which the message has made on the people at large is very unfavorable. They, however, appreciate the gravity of the situation.

"Notwithstanding the rumors that the Carlists have been fomenting the war feeling, this is not so. They have never expressed any sympathy with the popular movement. On the contrary, their leaders have exhorted their followers to remain quiet. The ringleaders in the recent disturbances will be proceeded against in the ordinary tribunal."

Madrid Government Strengthened.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The extreme parties in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and other towns have unwittingly strengthened the hands of the Government and have positively deterred many respectable and powerful sections of the nation from joining in the patriotic demonstrations. Directly the working classes and the middle class perceived clearly that the Carlists, Republicans, and Socialists wanted to make capital out of the demonstrations for their own political ends in Spanish domestic politics, a majority of the inhabitants held back, and this made the task of the authorities much easier in dealing with noted agitators, who unwarily did not even take the trouble to conceal that they were wire-pullers.

"The alleged national demonstrations after all were quickly suppressed. Otherwise the agitations at Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid might have been more serious, but afterthoughts brought all classes to the conclusion that it was wiser not to play into the hands of America and the Cubans by disturbances and divisions at home.

"The tone of the press itself outside Carlist, Socialist, and Republican papers, and El Nacional, the organ of Weyler and Romero Robledo, has been much modified since the character of the demonstrations became clear. A majority of the Madrid journals now condemn the street riots. All the prisoners turn out to be Carlists and Socialists.

"The authorities continue the military and police precautions, but it is easy to see that Madrid life goes on as usual, with its crowded bullfights, concerts, and theatres. Quite a number of foreigners have come here for the Medical Congress, or are returning from the Seville Holy Week festivities. The new aspect of affairs has caused no slackening in the naval and military preparations, which have been pushed with vigor, regardless of expenditure.

Meeting of the Cortes.

"The Cortes will meet in less than a fortnight and will be asked to vote considerable credits. Should the strained relations with America increase, a royal decree will be immediately issued to convoke the Cortes before April 25, the date originally fixed. This is quite possible under the Constitution, as the members of the Senate and the lower Chamber have been elected already in the Peninsula and in the West Indies. The most important factor for the Queen Regent and her Ministers at the present juncture is the fact that the Conservative Party, with all its present chiefs, Silvela, Pidal, Elduayen, and Gens. Campos, Daban, Polavieja, and Azcarraga, do not side with the opposition in criticising the recent acts of the Sagasta Cabinet.

"The Conservatives say they consider it loyal and patriotic to stand by the Queen Regent and Government in everything conducive to peace and a defense of the Spanish rights in Cuba. Financial interests also side with the Cabinet; but it cannot be denied that popular feeling and military and naval discontent are serious, and must be handled without playing into the hands of unscrupulous and ambitious agitators."

The Rome corespondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"At the Vatican the President's message is regarded as pacific. Archbishop Martinelli cabled from Washington this morning (Tuesday) that the armistice had produced an excellent effect in the United States, and that the agitation would end in warlike speeches in Congress, which would not lead to action.

"At the Italian Foreign Office the situation is regarded less favorably. It is recognized that the message is moderate, but not absolutely pacific, and it is feared that the insurgents will reject the armistice."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Cabinet has commenced official negotiations with Spain, suggesting that the future relations between Cuba and the Spanish Government be based upon the model of Canada and England."

PRESS COMMENTS IN HAVANA.

Protests Against Intervention—Gen. Lee Attacked.

HAVANA, April 12.—The morning newspapers of Havana print extracts from President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban question and comment upon it from various standpoints.

The Diario de la Marina, in an article commending the suspension of hostilities, generally referred to as an armistice, says this action upon the part of the Spaniards has removed all pretext for the intervention of the United States in Cuba, which now, it says, would be "arbitrary and impossible to tolerate from the standpoint of right." Continuing, the Diario de la Marina says:

"But, if Congress, in spite of this, should recognize the independence of Cuba and decree the intervention of the United States, and President McKinley could not avoid war with Spain, then the Cuban question would convert itself into a European question. In any case, the proposal to intervene, with no definite date fixed, instead of intervening immediately, demonstrates that the cause for intervention has disappeared. Thus a great danger, provoked by the United States, has been avoided by the suspension of hostilities, brought about by the mediation of the great powers, which represents a failure for the United States."

The Diario de la Marina asks the question "What will they do?" and replies: "They will almost certainly content themselves with humoring the passions of the jingoes, continue their threats of intervention, and formulate various messages, which under no circumstances will prove a casus belli."

The Union Constitucional indulges in similar clouded reflections upon the message, attacks Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on the lines of its contemporaries, and ridicules Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States. This paper also prints an extract from an editorial in an American newspaper, which it looks upon as sustaining the views of the Union Constitucional, and reproduces statements attributed to Special Relief Commissioner Louis Klopsch and George J. Angel, President of the American Humanity Society. On top of this the Union Constitucional prints extracts from the resolutions adopted by the New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce advocating a peaceful settlement of the question, ending with the assertion that the Protestant ministers and Catholic clergy of the United States, with few exceptions, are advocating in their sermons a peace which will be honorable to both nations.

The Diario de Cienfuegos ridicules the "Yankees' charity and bad food," which it alleges has been distributed there among the reconcentrados.

The Pais, in its editorial commenting on the President's message, says:

"Its tone is moderate, pacific, and conciliatory, and proves that the allegations printed by the sensational newspapers regarding the annexationist and separatist policy of the United States is false, and was only produced to injure us and to injure Spain. The attitude of the President does not surprise us. We could not believe he would give way before the pressure of the agitators, forgetting the traditions and example of Washington, and treat a friendly nation with great injustice."

POWERS WILL DO NO MORE.

No Further Negotiations with Spain—Suspension of Hostilities Likely to be of Short Duration.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The diplomatic phase of the Spanish situation is in statu quo. There are no new negotiations, and no further developments in the old ones. It is the expectation that this status will continue for the present at least while Congress considers the subject. A definite understanding has been reached by the representatives of the six great powers of Europe that no additional action from that quarter would be opportune at this time. This is not the result of any meeting of the Ambassadors and Ministers, for they have not met in a body since the President's message went to Congress, but their personal exchanges have been productive of a common understanding, and their advices sent to the capitals of Europe are that the present situation calls for no further movement by the powers.

The suspension of hostilities hase gone into effect in Cuba, but up to a late hours to-day no word has come as to the attitude of the insurgents. If they accept it the solution appears to be simple. If they do not accept it the expectation of the Spanish Government is that this will be made manifest within the next few days by continued hostilities by the forces of Gomez and others. If the Spanish troops are attacked while in garrison they will defend themselves, and thereafter will feel free to take the aggressive. In granting the suspension, it is known that the Spanish military authority did so as a tender to the insurgents for a mutual cessation of hostilities, but it is viewed as being a mutual understanding, so that if the insurgents do not accept the tender it is understood that it will not continue to operate as a means of keeping the Spanish troops passive while under fire.

It developed to-day that Gen. Blanco's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities specifically stated that it was yielded at the solicitation of the Pope and the great powers of Europe. The text of the proclamation, made available yesterday, referred to the Pope, but omitted the great powers of Europe. The text was given, however, exactly as received. It had the effect of creating some feeling among the representatives of the six powers, as it was thought to be surprising that Gen. Blanco omitted all reference to the influences the powers had jointly exerted, which influences were decisive in bringing the final result. This led to the development that Gen. Blanco's proclamation in fact had specified the influences of the great powers as well as those of the Pope, and that the omission was through inadvertence. Gen. Blanco's language is regarded as suggestive in two respects: First, in showing that Spain yielded to the great powers and the Pope, and, second, that the United States was not included in the influences which brought about the concession.

Provisions Advancing in Havana.

HAVANA, April 12.—The Comercio, referring to the rapid increase in the price of provisions here recently, says the new order of things was inaugurated with higher prices being asked for Halifax codfish and dried fish generally. The Comercio also points to the fact that cheese, potatoes, lard, bacon, American preserves, flour, and a number of other similar products have greatly increased in price.

Dr. Lecuona Arrested at Matanzas.

HAVANA, April 12.—A dispatch from Matanzas announces that Dr. Lecuona, a prominent resident of that place, has been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against the Government. Contrary to custom, the prisoner is allowed to communicate with his friends.

Cane Fields Burned in Matanzas.

HAVANA, April 12.—The cane fields of the plantation of Armonia, near Roque, Province of Matanzas, recently caught fire by accident, the Spaniards say, and were burned. The flames, it is added, favored by strong wind, spread to the farms of San Juan and Santa Catalina, which were also destroyed.

Don Carlos Awaits Developments.

LONDON, April 12.—According to a special dispatch from Venice Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has declared his intention to "hold aloof from hostile manifestations so long as the Spanish Government upholds the honor of the nation," otherwise he will "take the steps he deems necessary to support the dignity of the country."

The Defenses of Matanzas.

HAVANA, April 12.—The Governor of Matanzas is presiding at the meetings of the Junta of Defense of the Port and City, which body has been intrusted with the work of planning and carrying out the defense of Matanzas in case of war with the United States.

The Suspension of Hostilities.

HAVANA, April 12.—An important conference on the subject of the suspension of hostilities has been held between Gen. Ceballos and Gen. Molina.

Spanish Fours Weaker.

LONDON, April 12.—Spanish fours opened at 48½, unchanged from Thursday. They closed at 48¼, a net loss of ⅜.

PARIS, April 12.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse to-day at 48⅝, an advance of ⅝ from Saturday's closing quotation. They closed at 48⅜, a net loss of ¼.

MADRID, April 12.—Spanish fours were quoted to-day at 70.25.

BARCELONA, April 12.—Spanish fours are quoted to-day at 69.30.

CUBAN INVASION IN OCTOBER.

Col. Darbin Returns to Indiana with the Information.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Col. Darbin of the Governor's staff returned from Washington to-day and made his report, in which he conveys the information that the Government, in the event of hostilities, will not send troops to Cuba before next October. He said he was informed by the Secretary of War that the plan will be to build up an army, at once assemble the troops at some point, put them under rigid discipline, and hold them in case it is deemed necessary to send them to Cuba. The War Department, he relates, holds the view that it would not be safe to place troops on the island before Oct. 12.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE POPE'S NEGOTIATIONS.

He Is Led to Believe that His Action Will Result in a Peaceful Settlement.

ROME, April 12.—The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, published to-day the text of the documents bearing upon the Pope's mediation in the Cuban crisis. They are prefaced by a note saying that the Pontiff, "seeing the imminent danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed his action with the greatest solicitude and entire efficacy in order to avert it and smooth over the obstacles."

Then follows a note, dated April 9, sent by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, to Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Chamberlain, requesting him to inform the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, so that the latter might communicate it to the Pope, that the Spanish Government, "in consequence of the ardent, noble, and repeated urgings of the Pope," had decided to order Capt. Gen. Blanco to "concede immediately a suspension of hostilities for the period which his prudence may deem fit, with the view to prepare for and facilitate peace." Continuing, the note reads:

"While I have the pleasure of thus satisfying the wishes of the revered Pontiff, it is also agreeable to me to communicate to your Excellency that the Ambassadors of the six great powers, in a collective visit made to me this morning, found their aspirations in harmony with those of the Pope, to whom, on this occasion, we recall our previous dispatch, with confidence, that he will watch with care so that our correspondingly just demand may be satisfied and that the prestige of this Catholic nation may not be diminished."

The Osservatore Romano does not publish the previous dispatch mentioned above.

A third document is a dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla to the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, in which the latter is instructed to communicate to the Spanish Government the satisfaction experienced by the Pope at the immediate suspension of hostilities, which the Pontiff considered "very expedient in order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate the pacification of the island." The note concludes:

"Thank the Spanish Government, in the name of the Pope, and be good enough to assure it that the Pope will not fail to use his influence where the occasion offers, in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish Government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation be unimpaired."

After this the Osservatore Romano prints the dispatch of congratulation sent by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the Pope "on the happy issue of his intervention," adding: "I venture to hope that with the help of the Almighty the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

The Osservatore Romano concludes the publication of its series of documents with a dispatch from Washington, dated April 11, the source of which is not indicated, saying:

"The suspension of hostilities has produced an excellent impression. I have no doubt of the maintenance of peace. We shall have bellicose speeches in Congress, but without results. The influence of the Pope in obtaining the armistice is fully recognized by the American people, and is hailed with gratitude."

NO UNITED STATES AGENTS IN CUBA.

Duties of British Consuls Who Guard American Archives There.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Inquiry at the State Department discloses the fact that the United States has no representatives in Cuba upon whom it can depend for official information in regard to the progress of events on that island, and that it will be compelled to rely, until other arrangements are made, upon the representatives of the Spanish Government for information in that line.

According to an official at the department, the British Consular officers in Cuba are expected only to care for the archives and property of the United States Consulates turned over to them on the departure of the American representatives Saturday, and to look after the interests of Americans still on the island who may apply to them for protection or redress. It is said to be no part of their duty to keep the United States State Department informed of political or other developments in Cuba, and that the department will not call upon them for any special service or information unless it becomes absolutely necessary by stress of circumstances. It is more than probable, however, that if anything important should happen in which the United States has a direct interest that the British Consular officers might consider it an act of friendship or comity to bring it to the attention of the Secretary of State, either through the London Foreign Office or the British Ambassador at Washington.

This roundabout way of getting information, involving, as it would, considerable delay, might prove embarrassing if the nature of the circumstances was such as to require prompt action. Notwithstanding this apparent lack of facilities for obtaining official information of affairs on the island, the officials of the Administration express confidence in their ability to keep properly informed of the course of events in Cuba, especially with reference to the developments which may result from the proposition of Spain for the cessation of hostilities on the island. Although the general impression is that the insurgents are not at all likely to accept the proposed armistice, the department officials express confidence of getting details of the progress of negotiations to that end from trustworthy sources as promptly as the slow means of communication in the interior of Cuba will permit.

SENOR POLO'S ANXIETY OVER.

He Thinks the War Crisis Has Been Averted for the Present.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Spanish Minister believes that the war crisis has been averted, for the present at least, and no further thought is being given at the Spanish Legation to the necessity for departure.

The Legation has been advised that the Spanish Consul at Key West and a number of Spanish citizens there have removed to Tampa for fear of their lives, which, the Consul reports, have been seriously menaced.

Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi a Prisoner.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Madrid to-day says that Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi, after his arrest on Sunday for the part which he took in the disturbances at the Spanish capital following the announcement of the armistice, was ordered into confinement at his castle, near Santona, sixteen miles from Santander. The dispatch also says the General was dispatched there under escort and that the crowds who assembled at the various stations between Madrid and Santona loudly cheered the prisoner.

Berlin Disapproves the Message.

LONDON, April 12.—According to a special dispatch from Berlin, the impression created at the German capital by President McKinley's message to Congress was not very favorable. Its tone, the dispatch continues, is considered dilatory and as not promising peace. The politicians at Berlin, it appears, express the opinion that if the President really had peaceable intentions he would have acknowledged Spain's concession of an armistice.

Diplomatic Banquet in Madrid.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the German Ambassador banqueted the Diplomatic Corps last evening. Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, attended, and the result of the Ambassadorial conferences was communicated to him.

The Cuban Mail Service.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Victor J. Bradley has received the following dispatch from Washington: "Until further orders, all mail for Cuba, both ordinary and registered, is to be sent to New York for dispatch instead of via Tampa and Key West." The Cuban mail will be forwarded from here by the Ward Line vessels. Superintendent Bradley said he had considered the contingencies that might arise in case of war, but so far as he could see no changes in the service would be necessary.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Negotiations in Progress for the Purchase of Ten Additional Vessels as Cruisers.

NAVAL BOARD'S SELECTIONS

The Normannia and Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line Sold to Spain—Offer of the North German Lloyd Company.

The personnel of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was further decreased yesterday by the detachment of Lieut. Commander Reeder, who will take charge of one of the divisions of the naval coast guard. This leaves but five members, and the fact is taken to mean that the bulk of the work of selecting vessels for the auxiliary fleet has been performed. It is said, however, that there is still enough to occupy the board for some time, and that at any rate the board will not be dissolved until there is no further possibility of an emergency arising to necessitate its services.

A collier, two distiller ships, two repair ships, and six vessels to complete the fleet of ten auxiliary cruisers the department decided to purchase have yet to be selected, and it is known that actual negotiations are going forward for the purchase of at least ten more vessels of this class.

The Savannah Line steamship Tallahassee was inspected yesterday, and it is said will be included in the purchase. A member of the board said that to-day's recommendations will also include the steamships Itaska, Howard, and Essex of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Line of Baltimore, the Red "D" liner Venezuela, and one or two vessels of the Ward Line. The Venezuela was recommended ten days ago, but there was a hitch in the negotiations for her purchase. The choice of the Ward Line steamers has not been definitely made, but the Government has the company's entire fleet to select from.

The Tallahassee will be used as an armed transport, for which service she is well adapted. Of the three Merchants and Miners' boats the Howard is probably the best. She was built in 1895, is of steel throughout, 270 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 2,551, and is fitted with triple expansion engines. The Essex is but little smaller, having a tonnage of 2,531. She is 261 feet long, 40 feet in beam, 25 feet in depth, and also has triple expansion engines. The Itaska is of iron, with compound engines. She is 243 feet long, 37 feet in beam, and 22 feet deep.

The British tramp steamer Southery, offered by Lewis Luckenbach and inspected on Monday, is said to fulfill the requirements for a collier. A speed of ten knots is claimed for her.

Gustav Schwab, American agent of the North German Lloyd Line, held a long conference with the board yesterday. He refused to make known what conclusions were arrived at, but said that his company was now willing to sell any vessel of its fleet to the United States with the exception of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—providing the firm could get its price. At the office of the North German Lloyd Company it was said that nothing was known of the reported sale of the steamships Saale and Spree to H. E. Moss & Co., shipbrokers of London.

Emil Boas, the New York agent of the Hamburg-American Line, yesterday admitted that his company has sold two of its steamships, the Columbia and the Normannia, to Moss & Co., and that the vessels were transferred to Barcelona, Spain, as the property of the Compania Transatlantica. Mr. Boas disclaimed any knowledge of the service to which the vessels are to be put. They were offered to the United States Government April 3 by Mr. Boas, and the Auxiliary Cruiser Board was instructed to examine the vessels and the Fuerst Bismarck upon their arrival here, but no further move was made in the matter by the Government. Agent Boas called on the board yesterday, and, it is said, made an offer of the Fuerst Bismarck, which is due in this port April 17. The Compania Transatlantica, to which the Columbia and the Normannia have been sold, is the most important of the Spanish steamship companies. It has a fleet of forty vessels, and holds many Government contracts, among which is one for the transportation of troops and supplies.

J. M. Ceballos, the New York agent of the company, said yesterday that he knew nothing more than that the purchase had been made.

Information is said to have reached the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday that the steamship Merrimac, lately bought by the Government as a collier, was originally acquired at auction by F. Hogan & Sons, constituting the Lone Star Steamship Company, for $48,000 when she was the wreck of the Norwegian steamer Salveig, built in Newcastle in 1894; that her new owners, in rebuilding her to comply with the law to get an American registry, made improvements valued at three times what she originally cost them, making her total cost $192,000, and this Government paid $342,000 for her. Steamship men say a new American steamship much better adapted for a collier could have been bought for $300,000. The Naval Board had nothing to do with the purchase of the Merrimac.

It was hinted in this connection that the steam pilotboat New York, offered to the Government by the Local Pilot Association in a set of patriotic resolutions, was priced at $185,000. She cost originally less than $100,000.

As an example of what the board has had to contend with in this respect, it was stated that one vessel which has been engaged in the Klondike trade has been offered five times at five different prices by five different members of the firm owning her. The highest price was said to be $300,000 and the lowest $150,000.

OFFICERS OF THE PARIS READY.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The officers of the American Line steamer Paris have tendered to the Government their services in case of war in a letter received to-day by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt from Manager C. A. Griscom, Jr., of the International Navigation Company, who transmits a copy of a communication from Chief Officer Charles J. Rodgers of the Paris to Mr. Griscom, as follows:

"I desire, on behalf of the officers of the steamship Paris to tender through you our services to the United States Government, should they be required in the event of war."

The letter from Mr. Rodgers is similar in purport to the one already sent to the Assistant Secretary from Mr. Segrave of the steamer St. Louis of the American Line.

THE NAHANT IN COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The old single-turret monitor Nahant, which has been ordered to New York, was placed in commission to-day at the League Island Navy Yard. The ceremony was simple, and was witnessed by a small crowd. The Nahant is commanded by Lieut. Richmond. W. Butler Duncan, commander of the New York Naval Militia, is executive officer. The monitor's crew was completed to-day, when ninety-five members of the New York Naval Militia arrived from New York City and immediately went on board the old fighter. The Nahant is now ready for sea, and will leave here on Thursday for New York.

A detachment of twenty-five men from the New Jersey Naval Militia arrived at the navy yard to-day and reported aboard the monitor Montauk, which will soon be placed in commission and taken to Portland, Me.

Further Tests of the Holland Boat.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland underwent a series of further tests yesterday afternoon near her dock at Perth Amboy in the presence of a number of spectators. Her torpedo tube was operated successfully by Chief Engineer C. A. Morris. For the first time the dummy projectile was expelled by the combined force of compressed air and powder. Several previous attempts to do this had failed. The projectile was hurled more than 500 yards through the air. The boat was submerged to the bottom of her slip, a depth of twenty feet. This was done to test the valve in the exhaust pipe, which has been leaking badly ever since the Holland was put in commission. There was still some leakage, and the official trial trip, scheduled for to-day, may be postponed.

Malt-Nutrine
is the food for weak stomachs. Easily retained—strengthening—a cure for all digestive troubles. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SPECIAL SALE.
Sterling Silver
Bon Bon Dish, rich repousse, (5 inches) $2.15
Tea Spoons, new patterns, set of six 2.90
These special features are selected from a most complete and desirable stock of Sterling Silver suitable for Wedding Gifts.
THIS SALE IS FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.
THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths and Makers of Gold and Silver Plate,
208 FIFTH AVE. MADISON SQUARE
Factories—Meriden, Conn. Canada Factory—Hamilton, Ont.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Henry W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty as Acting Indian Agent at Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

The following-named officers will proceed at once to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer, Sixth Artillery, for duty with that regiment: First Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery; First Lieut. Charles W. Foster, Third Artillery; First Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.

The following-named officers will proceed at once to Fort Slocum, New York, and report in person to the commanding officer, Seventh Artillery, for duty with that regiment: First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery; First Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery; First Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Clinton C. Hearn, Fourth Artillery.

So much of special orders of March 15 as relieves First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, from the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 1, is amended to take effect upon the completion of the annual examination in June.

Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, while performing the duties of Chief Commissary, Department of the East, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the Purchasing Commissary in New York City.

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Michigan and will join his company.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Major James B. Burbank (promoted from Captain, Third Artillery) to the Fifth Artillery, to date from March 8, vice Ramsay, promoted.

Major Samuel M. Mills (promoted from Captain, Fifth Artillery) to the Sixth Artillery, to date from March 8, to fill an original vacancy.

Major John P. Story (promoted from Captain, Fourth Artillery) to the Seventh Artillery, to date from March 8, to fill an original vacancy.

Major William P. Vose (promoted from Captain, Second Artillery) to the Sixth Artillery, to date from March 8, to fill and original vacancy.

Major George G. Greenough (promoted from Captain, Fourth Artillery) to the Seventh Artillery, to date from March 8, to fill an original vacancy. Major Greenough will remain on duty at Sheridan Point, Va., until further orders.

Major Frank C. Gragan (promoted from Captain, Second Artillery) to the Sixth Artillery, to date from March 8, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Garland N. Whistler (promoted from First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Fifth Artillery) to the First Artillery, Light Battery, to date from March 8, vice Dillenback, promoted.

Majors Story, Vose, and Gragan will join their respective regiments.

Capt. Whistler will join his battery.

Additional Second Lieut. William D. Conner, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed at once to Willets Point, New York and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers at the United States Engineer School.

First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Third Artillery, heretofore ordered to remain on duty with the Second Artillery until July 1, is directed to remain on duty with that regiment until relieved.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about April 25, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieut. John L. Hines, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, California, to the works of the Giant Powder Company of California, and from Benicia Arsenal to the Presidio of San Francisco on official business pertaining to the inspection and receipt of ordnance stores.

The retirement from active service on April 10 of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General, by operation of law, is announced.

Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles is selected to be Governor of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to relieve Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, April 15.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of twelve-inch disappearing carriages.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Bollard's resignation for duty on the Adams is accepted, and he is appointed, on nomination of Assistant Paymaster B. P. Du Bois, for duty on the Bennington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick is detached from Naval Academy and ordered at once to the Yankee.

Surgeon J. M. Edgar is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Prairie.

Surgeon W. H. Rush is ordered to the Dixie at once.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig is detached from the Constitution and ordered at once to the Yosemite.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell is detached from the hospital at Washington and ordered at once to the Yosemite.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is ordered to the Yosemite April 11.

Chief Engineer W. F. Worthington is detached from the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Hill, S. C., and ordered to the Yankee.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampson is detached from the Michigan and ordered at once to the Prairie.

Lieut. C. E. Fox is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered at once to the Bristol, in re Morris.

Surgeon D. N. Bertolette is detached from the Marine Headquarters and ordered at once to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is ordered to the Naval Academy at once.

Medical Inspector D. Dickinson is ordered to Marine Headquarters, Washington.

Chief Engineer W. H. Nauman is ordered to the Constitution, his unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is ordered to the Independence.

Acting Carpenter J. A. Barton is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to duty at once with the board of which Capt. F. Rodgers is President.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck is ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Annapolis and ordered to the Dixie.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. E. Rommel is detached from the Iowa and ordered at once to the Annapolis.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered at once to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Vicksburg as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander C. T. Forse's order of April 9 is modified. When detached from the Patterson he is ordered to the command of the Lebanon instead of to the navy yard, New York.

Capt. H. Glass is ordered to the command of the Pensacola.

Assistant Paymaster H. E. Biscoe is ordered to the Yankee.

Mate F. Muller's appointment is to date from April 11.

Mate A. R. Nickerson's appointment is to date from April 11.

Mate E. V. Sandstrom's appointment is to date from April 11.

Mate L. L. Weiss's appointment is to date from April 11.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Perry arrived at Port Townsend April 11.
Grant arrived at San Francisco April 11.
Corwin arrived at San Francisco April 11.
Rush arrived at San Francisco April 11.
Wilmington arrived at Key West April 11.
Merrimac arrived at Portsmouth, Va., April 11.
Mayflower sailed from Brooklyn for Newport April 11.
San Francisco sailed from Halifax for New York April 12.
New Orleans sailed from Halifax for New York April 12.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—107 East Ninety-sixth Street; D. Dyck; damage, $100.
4:30 A. M.—360 Amsterdam Avenue; Michael Bolgn; damage, $100.
10 A. M.—51 Park Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
10:05 A. M.—308 Cherry Street; Rachael Brodsky; damage slight.
2:20 P. M.—24 West Twenty-second Street; B. M. Remsen; damage slight.
4:20 P. M.—104 East Sixtieth Street; Valentine Bressel; damage, $10.
7:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; L. Crane; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y., April 12.—Fire destroyed the Firemen's Building early this morning and a market owned by John O'Shaughnessey. E. B. French's hardware store was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Loss, $11,800; insurance, $1,900.

NEW POST OFFICES FOR TROY.

Directions Issued to Establish Four Sub-Stations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Postmaster General Gary has issued directions to establish on July 1 four sub-stations of the Post Office at Troy, N. Y., with facilities for the transaction of money orders and registry business and for the sale of postal supplies as follows: Sub-Station No. 2, 477 Second Avenue, (Lansingburg;) Sub-Station No. 3, 123 George Street, (Green Island;) Sub-Station No. 4, 349 Congress Street; Sub-Station No. 5, 322 Second Street.

New York Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of F. E Payne as Postmaster at Clinton, N. Y., and of James Ross at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

New Jersey—Bayville, Frederick Simons.

New York—Curry, Elmer G. Everett; Fort Covington Centre, Anson H. Ellsworth; Hasbrouck, Joshua H. Vielee; Oakland Valley, Benjamin Decker; Reynales Basin, Cornelius J. Mack; Voak, Alice Adamson.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Agent at the Salmon Fisheries in Alaska—WILLIAM S. BALLARD of the District of Columbia.

ARMY—Major HENRY LIPPINCOTT, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. GEORGE McCREERY, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon; First Lieut. C. R. TYLER, Sixteenth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieuts. W. H. JACKSON, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and A. B. DINWORTH, Fourteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenants.

NAVY—Lieuts. J. A. H. NICKELS, C. K. CURTIS, and T. PORTER, to be Lieutenant Commanders; Lieuts. (junior grade) J. J. BLANDIN, A. L. KEY, and W. L. HOWARD, to be Lieutenants; Ensigns F. M. RUSSELL and FRANK MARBLE, to be Lieutenants (junior grade.)

Bills Signed at Albany.

ALBANY, April 12.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Black to-day were these:

Senator Page—Authorizing the Public Administrator of New York City to settle estates where the executor named in the will refuses to act or is dead.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company of New York City with a capital of $1,000,000, which may be increased to $25,000,000, and giving it powers to transact the business suggested in its title. The Directors for the first year are to be David H. King, H. W. Jessup, Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and N. E. Lowry.

Assemblyman Cowles—Incorporating the Electric Water Power Company of Oneonta, Otsego County, with power to construct dams on the Susquehanna River for the purpose of developing hydraulic and electric power.

Assemblyman Baker—Appropriating $26,000 for new buildings and repairs to the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Destitute Indian Children.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

The Wanamaker Store

Announcement Week

In Carpets and Draperies

ON the third floor, three allied stocks have spread their finest for the Spring. Those stocks are of Carpets, Upholsteries and Wall Papers. Those three general titles cover almost an infinity of variations and details.

The demand of late years for artistic harmonies in interior furnishing has made large stocks imperative for those whose ambition it is to be prepared to satisfy the requirements of any taste or set of conditions. So you may come expecting to find real *immensity*.

The three stocks are reflections of each other. The tone of this carpet has its over-tone in that drapery,—the dominant note in the color scheme of this rug has its harmonies completed in that wall paper,—and so it goes through the whole floor. The purpose is to secure to you a continuity of idea;—to furnish you completion in your plans without labored search.

An idea of the Carpet stock may be gathered from the fact that close to fifteen hundred patterns are on view, and that the stock in straw mattings contains close to three hundred styles.

As a practical illustration of the powers of this floor to give you the Home Beautiful, we have built on our fourth floor a home *a la Manhattan*,—that is, a flat,—and furnished it. This is something worth coming to see, if you are a lover of beautiful things, or if you are curious to know how beautiful a flat may be made.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

WANAMAKER'S *WANAMAKER'S*

Spain's Grip on America

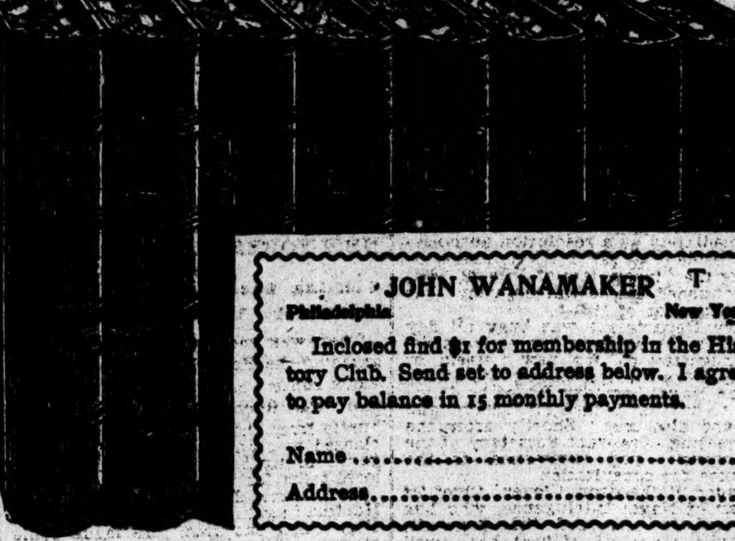
Within the present century Spain owned three-fourths of the territory now the United States, and substantially everything between us and the South Pole.

Bit by bit her American soil has been wrenched from her till now her trembling fingers clutch on little else than Cuba.

If you would estimate the chances of the Cuban war, read what happened in Mexico and the Spanish-South American States. Ridpath tells the story,—succinctly, graphically. A single evening is sufficient to learn the whole story of Spaniards in America.

If you haven't a set of this greatest of histories, you can secure one at half price and on little payments, by joining

The Wanamaker History Club.



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Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

McGibbon & Co.

Spring Goods,

For "Mountain" or "Seashore."

White and Colored Counterpanes from 75c. upwards, and some suitable for Brass Bedsteads.

Summer Blankets, all grades.

Veranda Pillows, a novelty, 50c. each.

Art and Madras Drapery, 19c. and 25c. a yard.

Cottage Muslins, extra wide, . . 27c. "

Embroidered "Ficelle" Net, . . 20c. "

Ficelle Sash Curtains, . . . $2.75 a pair.

Upholstery Fabrics, new.

Taffetas and Orientals.

Materials for Slip Covers. Estimates Furnished.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

SPANISH FLEETS FORMING

One at Porto Grande Believed to be Ready to Attack the American Coast.

FLEET AT CADIZ FOR DEFENSE

The Former Made Up of Very Fast Vessels—Scheme for the Investment of Havana—Expected Aid from the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Advices received by the Navy Department indicate that Spain is organizing as rapidly as possible two powerful fleets, which will, it is supposed, be opposed to the two fleets that this country has assembled at Key West and at Hampton Roads. One of her fleets is forming at Puerto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, and the other is forming at Cadiz, Spain.

Naval experts think that the fleet at Cadiz is intended for the defense of the Spanish coast from any attack by the flying squadron, while the fleet that is assembling at the Cape de Verde Islands is intended for retaliatory attacks upon our coasts.

It is remarked that the latter fleet is composed of very fast vessels, torpedo boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, and swift cruisers. Even the supply vessels of this force are rapid, and could keep up with the movements of the rest of the fleet. It is just the kind of squadron that would be formed for the purpose of harrying the coast, and in the meanwhile dodging an enemy's fleet. It is probable that it could keep out of the way of the majority of Capt. Sampson's vessels; and it would not be safe for one or two American ships to leave the squadron too far and subject themselves to a sudden attack by a swarm of torpedo boats. If this American squadron keeps together, therefore, it seems probable that the Spanish fleet, which is faster as a whole, could evade it on the high seas, and choose its own way of fighting.

Other Manoeuvres Probable.

This plan presupposes that the Spanish fleet now rendezvoused in the Cape Verde Islands will move to the defense of Havana or seek to draw off the American ships by a foray on our coast. It is evident that Spain expects an attack on Havana, and it was for this reason that she withdrew the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo from that harbor.

It is true that she has not, at least according to the latest advices of the Navy Department, moved this torpedo and cruiser fleet farther in this direction; but this is thought to be due to the fact that she is afraid to start it this way on its long journey across the ocean lest war be declared and the fleet be taken at great disadvantage by the Flying Squadron, which would be advised of the outbreak of war instantly and could move across its path. Of course if the Spaniards sailed from Porto Grande they would come under sealed orders, or on orders to look out for hostile American ships, but this would not prepare them for a sudden attack by the Flying Squadron, which could pick its time and place for fighting.

If Havana is invested and the Spanish fleet moves to its assistance, part of Capt. Sampson's fleet would have to meet it, unless the flying squadron be kept in these waters. The Cape de Verde fleet is not strong enough now, however, to make such precaution necessary, and it is considered that the Key West squadron will be sufficient for the work of capturing Havana and of holding the torpedo flotilla at bay or of dispersing and destroying it, and allow the Flying Squadron to carry out the plan already worked out, of making a dash at the Canaries, and cutting in two Spain's weak line of defense.

Plan of Attack on Havana.

It is now determined that as soon as war is declared, Capt. Sampson will steam for Havana and attack it by sea, and that a land force will hasten to his aid and invest the city on the west, thus cutting it off entirely from the rest of the island, except by means of the inner harbor. Havana can be readily and safely shelled from the sea, without exposing the attacking vessels to a damaging fire. This is the opinion of Capt. Sigsbee, who made a careful study of the defenses of the city during his stay there. It is also the opinion of Gen. Lee, who has made even a closer study of the defenses of the capital. It is also expected that the revolutionists from the Province of Pinar del Rio, who are by no means suppressed or exterminated, will hasten to the aid of the Army of Occupation, while Gomez and Garcia will move straight on Havana from the east.

The Spanish troops, who have fought in vain against unarmed and starving bands of revolutionists, will hardly be able to withstand such a concerted attack by the revolutionists who have successfully resisted them in the field and the well disciplined and well-armed troops of the United States. The fall of Havana is thought to be a matter of a few days only, and with Havana will practically fall the entire Spanish authority and forces in the island.

Move of the Flying Squadron.

The flying squadron, which has stripped for battle and is riding uneasily in Hampton Roads, with its fires banked and decks cleared for action, will be launched at once, it is thought, for its prearranged attack on the Canaries. Its purpose is to divert the Spanish fleet, destroy its base of supplies in the Canaries, cut its line of communication, and seize a point of great advantage for establishing a base of action for our navy. It will then harry the coast of Spain, and engage any fleet it may meet in Spanish waters.

The whereabouts of the fleet cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo is puzzling the Navy Department. It is thought that they are at Martinique, and that they will hover about the Spanish islands in the Caribbean to join the torpedo flotilla, if the latter should come over, or menace American commerce, or annoy the American fleet in its attack on Havana.

There will be in Capt. Sampson's fleet and in Commodore Schley's squadron several ships that can both outspeed these Spanish cruisers and whip them when caught; and if they cross the path of either squadron they will be run down and captured or sunk. Before either of the fleets can sail away, or at least before any Spanish vessels could reach this country, the coast will be protected by a screen of auxiliary cruisers and monitors that will be able with the assistance of the coast batteries to protect adequately all the harbors from hostile attack.

The best defense the Navy Department thinks, however, is, as Capt. Mahan has taught, a vigorous assault upon the enemy's line, and this will be the policy adopted by the department. The war will be sharp and without protracted and dubious movements. The fleets will at once seek the enemy and settle issues with him at once.

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Visitors Excluded Unless Provided with Passes—The Mayflower Off for Newport—Other Vessels Ready to Sail.

The auxiliary torpedo boat Mayflower left the navy yard early yesterday morning for Newport, R. I., where she is to take on torpedoes. She will then sail for Hampton Roads.

The yard seemed deserted yesterday, and the workmen were able to do their work without hindrance. The order of Rear Admiral Bunce excluding all visitors was enforced by the gatemen, and only those with passes were allowed to enter. Marines were placed all over the yard to see that those allowed within the gates went only to the places that their passes called for, and that no spying was done.

The collier Saturn was floated out of dry dock No. 1 during the morning, and the tug Wampatuck, formerly the Atlas, in charge of Lieut. Jurgan, one of the Maine survivors, took her place. The tugs Uncas, Osceola, and Sioux are ready to leave, and are expected to sail early this morning. They will go to Norfolk, Va., where they will receive the rest of their supplies and coal. The Tecumseh, which left the yard last Saturday, and had to be towed back on account of an accident to her engines, sailed yesterday afternoon, and passed Sandy Hook at 4:25 o'clock.

The Hornet, formerly the yacht Alicia, in charge of Lieut. Helm, and now in Dry Dock No. 2, was formally put in commission at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans are expected to arrive here to-morrow. The San Francisco may not go to the yard.

At the Vermont a few sailors were enlisted, but there is still a demand for machinists.

ACTIVITY AT KEY WEST.

Soldiers and Guns Arrive for Fort Taylor—Laying Mines—The Plant Line Stops Running.

KEY WEST, April 12.—Key West is strung to a high tension to-night, and even those persons who have been scoffing at what they termed the Administration's "infirmity of purpose," approve the action of Congress, and are satisfied that the distressing uncertainty of the past months is drawing to a close.

Bulletins announcing the decision of the Foreign Relations Committees attracted large throngs of naval men and civilians in front of the hotel where they were posted. There is profound gratification, not so much at the prospect of a breach, which is now considered a matter of hours only, as at the approach of the end of a long delay.

When the latest Washington advices reached the fleet the enthusiasm was unparalleled. The officers maintained their usual silence, but they were clearly gratified, while the men made no effort to conceal their enthusiasm. As regarded here the situation is now beyond the influence of diplomacy, and confirmation is given to this by the fact that the local Spanish Consul to-day turned his affairs over to Mr. Taylor, the British Consul, and that the Spanish Vice Consul, who also represents Italy, has transferred those special interests to Mr. Taylor.

The day has been one of considerable animation following the recent dullness. On the Mascotte from Tampa came nineteen soldiers of the First Artillery. They proceeded to Fort Taylor, where they will work on the fortifications. An additional consignment of eight and ten inch guns for the batteries here also arrived to-day. The work of laying the mines in the harbor is rapidly going on.

Chaplain Chidwick (now transferred to the Cincinnati with the rank of Lieutenant) says that the work of carrying the bodies of the Maine victims North will go on without delay.

The Fern will proceed to Tampa early to-morrow for a consignment of ammunition from the North. The Plant Line steamers have abandoned their trips to Havana. The Mascotte returns to Tampa to-night, and the Olivette is held there for the present.

The fleet carrier-pigeon service is working beautifully. The journeys of the war birds have been between the cruiser New York, lying about five miles out, and the shore. The birds have made the distance in eight or nine minutes.

After coaling, the cruiser Marblehead went out and anchored in the ship's harbor this morning, and began the task of shooting big guns at a long-distance target. All the forenoon the sombre boom of cannon shook the island.

The cruiser Detroit takes the patrol to-night, and even those who are weary of this tiresome task are hoping that this will be the last occasion for it.

NEW ORLEANS LEAVES HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The United States warships San Francisco and the New Orleans sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for New York. They took on board 250 tons of coal at this port.

As soon as the warships were well down the harbor they put on full speed and were soon out of sight. The officers were entertained at the various clubs last night. Every scrap of news relative to the Spanish-American situation was eagerly devoured by the officers, but they refrained from expressing opinions as to the outcome. Orders to hurry to New York, it is ascertained, caused Commodore Howell to countermand his order for a full supply of coal.

DENIAL BY THE DONAU'S OFFICERS.

Have Expressed No Opinion About the Maine Explosion, They Say.

Officers of the Austrian schoolship Donau yesterday denied the report that they had expressed the opinion that the Maine had been wrecked in consequence of an internal explosion. The officer of the day acted as spokesman, and said:

"The report is absurd in the highest degree. When we were in Havana we saw the part of the Maine which was above water, and had absolutely no opportunity to examine the hull. Only American and Spanish officers were permitted to do this, and it would be ridiculous to assume that under those circumstances we could form an opinion. Besides, even had we been permitted to examine the wreck, we certainly would not have made our opinion public, whatever it might have been.

"We have filed no report with the Austrian Ambassador or any one else in which an opinion was expressed as to the explosion. Our report merely recites the fact that we saw the wreck above water."

MISS BARTON TO WAIT AT TAMPA.

Miss Clara Barton telegraphed the Cuban Central Relief Committee from Tampa, Fla., yesterday afternoon, that she had arrived there with all of the Red Cross staff, and will remain there temporarily awaiting developments. In the meantime, she says, there is food enough in Cuba at the different Consulates for one month's supply if it is all left for the reconcentrados. At the request of the State Department she is investigating reported destitution and suffering of Cuban refugees at and near Tampa and will take necessary action.

"Miss Barton holds herself in readiness for immediately rendering assistance to the medical department of the army and navy in case of necessity," said Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Relief Committee yesterday, "or to return at once with all of her staff to Cuba and continue the work of relief. Preparations have been made for rendering all needed ambulance and hospital service to the army and navy, the New York Red Cross, under Dr. Lesser, and the Philadelphia Red Cross furnishing all additional nurses and surgeons."

The work of the Cuban Central Relief Committee is still going actively forward, though the shipment of supplies is temporarily suspended pending the action of Congress upon the President's message. Two thousand tons of supplies will be sent forward at a word from the State Department.

Spaniards Oppose Arbitration.

HAVANA, April 12.—The Spaniards here profess great indignation at the report that the question of the origin of the explosion which wrecked the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor is to be referred to a court of arbitration with the object of determining the amount of indemnity due the United States if the explosion is proved before this court to have occurred outside the warship.

NATIONAL GUARD PREPARATION.

Col. Seward Issues Explicit Orders to the Ninth Regiment—Chaplain Peters in Field Uniform.

Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment, the senior Colonel in the State, who will have the right of line in the event of the First Brigade being ordered out, yesterday issued orders to his regiment to prepare for war service. These orders were issued through the company commandants, and are explicit to the minutest detail. Similar orders will, it is said, be received by other regiments, and before many hours every National Guardsman in the city will know exactly what he will be expected to take with him on a campaign. The orders issued by Col. Seward are as follows:

Chiefs of sections will at once notify members of their section that if called out for service they must report at the armory with the least possible delay, and bring the following articles with them: One extra pair broad-toed shoes, two extra pairs of socks, one extra suit of underclothes, one extra blue flannel besides the one worn, two dozen handkerchiefs, two towels, one cake of soap, one hair brush and comb, one tooth brush, and one whisk broom or brush. Members should also provide themselves with a pair of rubbers, and report with one day's rations. The uniform worn will be campaign hats, leggins, and broad-toed shoes.

Chaplain Madison C. Peters of the Ninth Regiment was at the armory yesterday afternoon trying on his field uniform, which consists of a blue flannel campaign shirt, top boots, and slouch hat. He is the first Chaplain in the regiment to try on his war habiliments.

Commandants of regiments received Monday immense maps of Cuba from the Washington authorities, which were studied with deep interest.

Officers of several regiments of the guard have been seen at Governors Island the last few days, and it is understood that they went there to get points from the regulars as to field cooking and messing.

Assistant Surgeon General Nelson Henry has been making special inspections of the Hospital Corps of the different regiments. He expressed himself yesterday as well pleased with the result. "The Hospital Corps I found were composed of an exceptionally intelligent body of men, well fitted for their duties," he said. "They are well supplied, and are ready for service to-morrow."

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery when seen yesterday said that he had arranged for a supply of horses at a moment's notice in case of orders, and the battery was ready for orders.

Officers of the Twelfth think that their regiment is likely to be ordered to one of the harbor forts. The Twelfth, several years ago, went into camp at Fort Wadsworth for a week, where they practiced firing the big guns. A special report was made to the War Department on the skill which they displayed in heavy artillery drill.

MILITIA OFFICERS SEE GOV. BLACK.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, One of the Party, Makes a Statement.

ALBANY, April 12.—Major Gen. Roe, Commissary General Noyes, Inspector of Rifle Practice Kirby, and Major Greer, one of Gen. Roe's staff, were visitors at the Adjutant General's office to-day. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said that their visits related to routine department business and were in connection with the preparation of the guard for immediate active service.

During the afternoon they, accompanied by the Adjutant General, called on the Governor, but the Adjutant General again stated that the conference, if it could be called such, was not a "war conference."

To set aside idle rumors about the calling out of the guard he said: "I can give you my word that no orders or secret advices have been received from the War Department relative to the condition or calling out of the guard. The guard, however, is ready for any emergency. All the orders and messages that we have received from Washington have related to the Naval Militia."

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Sub-Calibre Practice on the Brooklyn—Massachusetts Has Target Practice.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 12.—There was sub-calibre practice on the Brooklyn again this afternoon. All the guns that could be trained on the starboard side were worked. The target was set at 800 yards, and the bullets struck all about it.

The firing was almost as fast as it would be in action, and the practice was very satisfactory to Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook. About thirty rounds were fired from each gun. Capt. Murphy had squads of his marines drilling.

The battleship Massachusetts also had target practice. The training ship Alliance, with a crew of apprentice boys, came in from Newport this afternoon, saluted the flagship, and anchored with the squadron.

The Government Orders Leather.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—England & Bryan, wholesale leather dealers of this city, yesterday received an order from the Government for 10,000 sides of leather, to be delivered at the Rock Island Arsenal at the earliest possible moment. The leather is to be used for the manufacture of cartridge boxes and sword, sabre, and bayonet scabbards. The Rock Island Arsenal is said to be capable of turning out all accoutrements for 1,000 men a day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

KINGS COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.

The Minority Stockholders Make Application for a Receiver.

ALBANY, April 12.—Deputy Attorney General Parsons this afternoon gave a hearing on the application of the minority stockholders of the Kings County Traction Company, which yesterday by a vote of the majority stockholders went into voluntary dissolution, for permission to begin an action in the Supreme Court in the name of the people for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the dissolution of the company and the sale and distribution of its assets.

The application is made in the belief that the Directors and officers of the company are under the controlling influence of the Nassau Railway Company of Brooklyn to such an extent that a dissolution under their supervision could not be made without prejudice to the interests of the stockholders who join in the application.

Thomas H. McGovern, one of the stockholders in the company, denied yesterday the story printed on Monday, in which it was stated that the vote to wind up the company's affairs was unanimous. He said that the capital stock of the company is 45,000 shares, of which the vote was about 38,600 to 6,500 to dissolve. He said also that the case will receive further ventilation in the courts.

For Chicago Sound Money Meeting.

The trunk lines have agreed on a one and one-third fare for the round trip for the sound money meeting at Chicago April 23. The tickets will be sold on the certificate plan, under which the signature of the Secretary of the meeting is necessary to secure the return trip at the one-third rate.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PLATT MEN WIN IN KINGS.

Buttling Invites Hostilities, but Fails to Kill Atterbury's Ward Committee Plan.

The Kings County Republican Committee held a session last night in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, and the members spent most of their time in hurling denunciations at each other. Harry A. Hanbury, who was originally a Worth man, and went over to Platt, has now apparently rejoined his old allies, and he and ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling led a vigorous but unsuccessful attack on Walter B. Atterbury's scheme to elect ward committees and delegates to Assembly District Conventions at the June primaries.

Buttling is opposed to ward committees, and claims that they can be manipulated by bosses. He and Hanbury also attacked the scheme of having delegates to the State Convention, which will nominate a candidate for Governor, elected by Assembly district conventions. The Buttling proposition is to have the delegates elected directly by the people at the primaries. In the bitter and acrimonious debate which followed the introduction of Atterbury's plan by Assemblyman George H. Waldo, Buttling and Hanbury charged that the African in the Atterbury woodpile was a scheme to have the delegates elected a long time in advance of the State Convention and kept in storage so that they could be easily manipulated.

Early in the debate one of Atterbury's Twenty-third followers, Mr. Nelson, who was annoyed by the frequency and length of Mr. Buttling's speeches, moved that that gentleman "be laid on the table."

"I'm willing," shouted the gigantic ex-Sheriff, "if there's anybody in the Twenty-third Ward big enough to do it!"

Nelson subsided, and Butling took the floor again and fired hot shot at the Platt men. "Your purpose," he cried, "is to override the will of the people. You did that last Fall, and you know what dropped. If you have learned no lesson the sooner you go out of business the better for the party. This is a bad time to re-establish the gold brick factory."

Buttling's amendment, providing for election of delegates by the people, was put to a vote and lost by 94 to 46. It was a clean victory for the Platt faction. The original motion was then carried by 109 votes to 35.

On motion of Berthold Reiss the sum of $250 was appropriated for the relief of those of the Maine sufferers who live in Brooklyn.

ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Pronounced Democratic Gains Were Made in All Towns But Paterson and Elizabeth.

Elections were held in the counties of Hudson and Essex and the second-class cities of New Jersey yesterday, and the Democrats gained decidedly.

The Democrats won in the charter election in Jersey City by 3,340 majority, in a total vote of 20,260, which is nearly 8,000 less than was cast last November. The only city candidates were those for member of the Street and Water Board, Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment winning over John H. Weastell. The new board will be wholly Democratic, and Richard Brown, the only Republican member, goes out of office on May 1. George W. Decker of the Eighth Ward and Charles Stell of the Ninth were the only Republican Aldermen elected. The Democrats chosen were John J. McBride, George J. Dittmar, Daniel Cole, Samuel G. Warrin, Patrick J. Murphy, James H. Perry, Peter Erhardt, Jacob J. Muller, August Menge, and Gustave A. Loth. There will be twenty Democrats and five Republicans in the new Board of Aldermen.

At Trenton, Frank Katzenbach, Jr., Democratic candidate for Councilman-at-Large, won by 464 majority. Eight Democrats and six Republican committeemen were elected. The Democratic gains were large and affected all wards. A year ago Mayor Sickel, Republican, carried the city by 2,135. A comparison with the then poll makes it appear as if many Republicans did not vote at this election. The new Council will contain fourteen Republicans and eleven Democrats.

The charter election at Hoboken resulted in a complete Democratic victory, as follows: Recorder—Edward R. Stanton; Water Register—Henry Lohmann, Jr.; Water Commissioner—Martin Cooke; Councilmen—Hugo Ochs, Charles Schultze, F. W. Bender, James M. Fitzpatrick, James Fox, and George H. Steil.

The Democrats won the charter election at New Brunswick, electing five out of six Aldermen. W. E. Florance, Charles A. Dunn, and W. C. Jaques, all Democrats, were re-elected Collector, Assessor, and Alderman at Large respectively, by majorities averaging 1,000.

The new Aldermen are E. P. Runyon, J. E. Croker, H. C. Housell, C. A. Oliver, P. R. Kenney, Democrats, and E. Van Sickel, Republican.

A light vote was polled at Asbury Park. Dr. George F. Wilbur and T. Frank Appleby were elected Councilmen; W. D. Pennypacker, F. A. Leggett, and J. A. W. Hetrick, Commissioners of Appeal; W. S. Pancoast, Constable, and Randolph Ross, R. A. Tusting, and Claude V. Guerin, School Trustees.

W. A. M. Mack (Rep.) was elected Mayor of Elizabeth by about 800 votes over F. C. Marsh, (Dem.) Two of the four new Freeholders are Republicans. There will be a Republican majority in the Common Council and a Democratic majority in the Board of Education.

The Democrats won at Perth Amboy and elected James L. Campton Mayor. Others elected were: Thomas Redling, Rep., Freeholder; William Stedman, Dem., Controller; J. D. D. Ward, Dem., Recorder; John B. Cottrell, Rep., and Peter Johansen and W. P. O'Hara, Dem., Aldermen. One Republican and two Democratic School Commissioners were chosen.

Harry Stetson (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Orange by 350 votes, and George Lethbridge (Dem.) President of the Common Council. The new Aldermen are Isaac Schoenthal, Augustus H. Vanderpool, and George Law, Democrats; E. S. Perry and Franz Berg, Republicans.

At Englewood Miss Adelaide Sterling was re-elected to the Board of Education by 77 majority, on the Democratic ticket, and Mayor Currie, Democrat, was re-elected. A Republican Assessor and Councilman and three Democratic Councilmen were chosen.

The Democrats won decisively at Newark, re-electing Mayor James L. Seymour by 2,600 majority, and celebrated with gusto. Joseph M. Byrne (Dem.) was elected to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners by 600. The Democrats captured several Republican wards, increased their majority in the Board of Aldermen, and got control of the Board of Education. "The Maine did it," they say.

At Paterson the Republicans won. There was no general city office in the contest, and ward fights were in order. The Republicans gained one Alderman, electing Dr. S. F. Wiley in the Fifth Ward over Thomas Brett by 200 majority. In the Eighth Ward Thomas J. Brogan, Dem., defeated Matthew McGuire, Socialist, who had held the office several years, by 211. The new Board of Aldermen will stand: Republicans, ten; Democrats, six. Previously it stood: Republicans, nine; Democrats, six; Socialist, one.

RAILROAD MAY BE RESOLD.

Adolph Segal Unable to Pay for the Richmond and Beattyville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—It is likely the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvin and Beattyville Railroad, which was sold by order of the Federal Court last January, will have to be offered again. It was bought by Adolph Segal of Philadelphia for $250,000. He gave a bond of $25,000 to secure payment of half the money Feb. 20 and the other half on April 11. Not a dollar has been paid, but Segal is said to be trying to raise the money in Philadelphia. The bond of $25,000 which he gave was secured by the Philadelphia Guarantee Company, which has recently assigned, and is worthless.

Gen. Grosvenor Renominated.

ATHENS, Ohio, April 12.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor was nominated for Congress to-day for the sixth time by the Republicans of the Eleventh District. The convention indorsed the policy of President McKinley on the Cuban question.

Long Island Railroad Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company was held at Morris Park yesterday. No change was made in the Board of Directors, except that R. Somers Hayes was elected to succeed the late Theodore A. Havemeyer.

CLOSING TENDERLOIN CLUBS.

Capt. Sheehan Begins by Arresting "Silver Dollar" Smith.

Police Captain Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station began last night the work of ridding the Tenderloin district of the numerous "fake" clubs which have flourished there for some time, by arresting ex-Alderman Charles Smith, known as "Silver Dollar" Smith. The ex-Alderman is the President of the "Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club," a saloon at the corner of Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, and yesterday afternoon Detectives Smith and Quinn secured from Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, a warrant for his arrest, on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

Magistrate Cornell issued the warrant on the strength of Justice McLaughlin's decision in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Thursday last, in which he ruled that the "Gramercy Club," run by Edward Corey, was "nothing more nor less than a fraudulent scheme or device concocted by Corey to evade the liquor law."

FRESH UPRISINGS IN KOREA.

Russian Officials Leave the Country for China.

YOKOHAMA, April 13.—There have been fresh uprisings in the Provinces of Korea, and changes have been made in the Cabinet.

M. Speyer, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, and M. Kuril Alexeieff, late Russian representative in the Korean Department of Customs, have left the country for China.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:25	Sun sets...6:37	Moon rises...1:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:32	Gov. Isl'd..12:48	H. Gate...2:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:17	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate...3:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 13.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14.		
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Vera Cruz	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Siberian, Glasgow	....	....
Merida, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 15.		
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal, and Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16.		
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Taormina, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 13.

Comanche, Jacksonville, April 10.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Nueces, Galveston, April 6.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

City of Augusta, Savannah, April 11.
Croma, Dundee, March 31.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 2.
Hispania, Havre, March 31.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Alliance, Colon, April 8.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 12.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 12.
Winifreda, London, April 7.

Arrived—Tuesday, April 12.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Blanke, Genoa, &c., March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., March 29, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow March 31 and Moville April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London March 29, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Notre Dame de Salut, (Fr.,) Delard, Cette, &c., March 6, in ballast and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., April 7 and Wilmington, N. C., 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans April 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull March 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Port Antonio April 5, with fruit and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Griffith, London March 31, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans April 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:24 13th.

SS Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, (Nor.,) Kjorland, Tampico, &c., March 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Uto, (Nor.,) Bryde, Matanzas April 5, with sugar and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Trinidad, &c., March 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Porto Cortez &c., March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos, &c., March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp April 2, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp March 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:36 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool April 1, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Ship Drumeltan, (Br.,) Smith, Shanghai Nov. 21 and Hongkong Dec. 23, with mdse. to Smith & Schipper—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Arturo, (Chil.,) Moffat, Iquique 116 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to John R. Livermore.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 12, 9:30 P. M., east, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Bremen.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Vega, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Holstein, (Ger.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—HANKOW DISTRICT—BOUNCER ISLAND LIGHT BOAT.

Notice is hereby given that the light on the Bouncer Island Lightboat, moored off the southern or lower end of Bouncer Island, has been changed from white to red. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, March 8, 1898.

Miscellaneous.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) which arr. here yesterday, reports: On April 4, 5, and 6 had a heavy gale from the west to north with a terrific sea running, the ship was hove to for 32 hours, rolling heavily; 5th, during the height of the gale H. Fellowes, assistant cook, disappeared, supposed to have been washed overboard.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, April 12.—SS Castlefield, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New Orleans March 18 and Norfolk March 28 for Rotterdam, has put in here, having had her decks swept by the heavy seas she encountered and her steering gear damaged, and other damage done. She also lost her boats, and her binnacle compass is injured.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 12.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 11:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Titanic, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, sld. from Barbados for New York April 9.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, from New York for Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., March 31 and sailed April 1.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via Venice, arr. at Trieste April 9.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, from New York via Port Elizabeth, arr. at Delagoa Bay April 9.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam April 10.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Plymouth and Bremen, passed Scilly at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 10.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Wells City (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New York April 9.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York via St. Michael's for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar April 7.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Perim April 10.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim April 10.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

COTTON Is KING

and the famous vegetable shortening, the crowning product of the cotton plant—

COTTOLENE

is a royal aid to good cooking, right living and health. Let lard alone.

Use COTTOLENE.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

A CONSUL'S NARROW ESCAPE

Alexander C. Brice, with His Staff and Their Families, Arrives from Matanzas.

ALL GOT AWAY BY STEALTH

The Consul Declares that the Lives of 350 Americans in Matanzas Are Now in Danger and They Cannot Get Away.

After a narrow escape from a violent death in Cuba, Alexander C. Brice, United States Consul to Matanzas, arrived in this city last night with his staff and their families. They came on the Norwegian steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, which reached its pier at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 6 o'clock. In addition to Mr. Brice, the party included the Vice Consul, George C. Brinckerhoff, his mother, his sister, Mrs. Presas, and her three children; his uncle, Carlos Tejedor; Mr. Brice's secretary, Fred Delgado, and his wife; George F. Churchill, the housekeeper, and two native Cuban women, servants attached to Mr. Brinckerhoff's party.

Mr. Brice did not wait to have his baggage examined at the dock, but, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Delgado and Mr. Churchill, he hurried to the Gilsey House, where he arrived shortly before 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Delgado were thoroughly tired out after their trip, and retired immediately, but after Mr. Brice had eaten his dinner, he consented to tell about his experiences in Cuba, particularly during the last few weeks.

Mr. Brice said he barely escaped with his life, and if it had been known in Matanzas that he was going to leave, nothing would have saved him. The party left last Thursday night, and the Consul said that by the time he arrived here he had expected that war would have been declared. He was disappointed at President McKinley's message, and said it was not vigorous enough.

Here is Mr. Brice's story of the events leading directly up to his hurried departure from Matanzas:

"A week ago to-day, on Tuesday, April 5, I was notified by Gen. Lee, who sent a special messenger with the dispatch, to be ready to leave Matanzas at a moment's notice, and that when I received the signal agreed upon I was to lose no time in getting away, and to be sure that I did not go by the way of Havana. He also instructed me to notify the Consuls at Sagua, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, to be ready to leave the country on short notice.

"The feeling against the Americans has been most bitter of late, and just at the time I received Gen. Lee's message it was particularly so on account of the provisions that had arrived on the Saturday before on the steamer Utstein. The Captain of the steamer was the most scared man I ever saw. Two newspaper men accompanied him, and when they attempted to walk through the streets they were nearly mobbed.

"The Spaniards jeered and spat at them, and with the utmost difficulty were restrained from doing them bodily harm. They came to me and I told them they would better stay on the steamer and get out of the harbor as soon as possible. They hurried the unloading of the nearly 500 tons of supplies the steamer had brought, and sailed on Monday. I began at once to distribute the supplies among the starving reconcentrados, and had already issued tickets to 5,000 which, with their families, represented about 25,000 people, although the number of destitute was estimated at 27,000 in the city alone. There are about 50,000 starving in the province.

"I kept on handing out the provisions as fast as I could, although I had received notice that the volunteers were going to kill me and drag me through the streets, and the Governor, Francisco de Aramas, sent a messenger twice to my office, warning me to desist from issuing any further supplies and lock up and go home. I did not follow his instructions, but kept at my work.

"Last Thursday evening, about five o'clock, after I had finished my work and was sitting at home alone, I received a telegram from Gen. Lee, which read as follows:

"'Brice: Funds for American citizens exhausted. LEE.'

"That was the signal agreed upon, and when I received the message I knew that I must act quickly. It was Holy Thursday, and there were no vehicles to be had on the streets, so I hurried out a-foot, and after awhile found Mr. Brinckerhoff and Mr. Delgado, and notified them of the news. We got together and talked the matter over, and after some discussion we all decided that the only way we could get out of the city alive was to go by stealth. Mr. Brinckerhoff and myself then went to the Governor's palace to get Gen. de Aramas to visé our passports, and when we told him we were going to leave he asked how we were going to do it.

Stealth Is Advised.

"I told him of our plans, and to show what control the Governor had over the city and what protection he could guarantee any one, he answered: 'That's right. Slip out as quietly as you can.' We then began to pack up what effects we could gather together hurriedly, and made our final arrangements.

"Luckily the Jarlsberg happened to be in port taking on a cargo of sugar, and at the time I received Gen. Lee's final warning, she had gotten her clearance papers and was all ready to leave. I sent word out to the Captain to wait for us, as it was our only chance of getting away. At 10 o'clock we left the city one by one and went two miles up the Yumuri River, where we loaded our baggage on a small boat, and, getting in ourselves, floated down the river and out into the bay.

"Here's where the funny part comes in. We had been told that there was only one steamer in the harbor, and what do you suppose we did? Ran smack up against a Spanish steamer, the Saturnina, and had part of our baggage and ourselves on board before we found out our mistake.

"The Captain was not on board, and we only saw two sailors, but you can bet that we got off that ship without losing any time or unnecessary words. We finally got safely aboard the Jarlsberg, and at midnight steamed out of the harbor, and then all breathed a sigh of relief. Had there just been an inkling that we were going to leave, every one of us would have been corpses.

"I turned over all my papers to the British Consul, John J. De Costa, before leaving, and also placed in his hands the authority to continue the distribution of the supplies I had been unable to dispose of. I brought the American flag that we used at the Consulate with me, however."

Americans Still in Danger.

In speaking of the Americans left behind in Matanzas, Mr. Brice said that there were fully 350, and that their lives were in the greatest peril.

"I asked for a ship to come and take them away," he said, "but none was sent, and God knows what will become of them now. Relief ought to be sent to them, and at once. The day before I left twenty-five of them, men and women, came to me and begged me for God's sake to take them out of the country. I told them I could do nothing for them, for I had spent all my money in helping the reconcentrados, and had to borrow some to come away with."

Mr. Brice said that the insurgents would never accept an armistice. "They are getting stronger every day, and control the whole of Matanzas Province outside of the city. The night I left forty men were ready to start for and join the insurgent ranks the next morning, and I will warrant that fully 200 more followed after I left. Betancourt has met and whipped Gen. Molina and his troops fully twenty times that I know of.

"Why, last Christmas Eve a band of insurgents came into the city and stole a lot of provisions, which they took four miles outside the city limits, and had a feast. To rub it in, they extended an invitation to the Spaniards to come out and join in the feast. I received an invitation, too.

"The military Governor of the province, Gen. Moline, is incapable of keeping order. He is not the same kind of a man Gen. Porset was, for when, a year ago last Christmas eve, word came to him that one of the editors in the city and another man were raising a mob to come to my house and stone it, he told them that if a single stone was thrown at my house, they would go to prison, and there wasn't a stone thrown."

The Reconcentration Policy.

When asked his opinion as to the reconcentration system in force in Cuba, Mr. Brice said:

"The reconcentration policy is the most inhuman thing that was ever concocted in hell. The people are in a terrible state, and I can tell you this, that if relief is not forthcoming fully three-quarters of the population of Cuba will starve to death in two months.

"No one can picture the horror of the situation. I have been in Cuba four years, and have seen the war from its beginning. It has been nothing but one continual reign of cruelty and butchery. Two years ago, in June and July, I used to see all the time bands of guerrillas take peasants, now reconcentrados, on the hills near by and use them for human targets.

"Then they would bring their bullet-riddled bodies into the city slung across their horses, and make a show of their butchered victims. They used to pass my house so often that it became sickening to me, and if I had not received a two months' vacation when I did, I would have resigned. The man who was appointed to relieve me last November, I notice, went to Cuba and only remained in Havana one day before he sailed back to the United States."

His Idea of the Message.

When asked what he thought of President McKinley's message, Mr. Brice said: "The message was not what I had expected. I wanted a little more vigorous policy, for I have been in Cuba, seen the devastation and misery, and know what should be done. I want to see the Spaniards driven off the island, as they deserve to be, and should be. Any one who has seen what I have, who has lived among the hordes of starving, miserable people, could not help but wish for a speedy end to their sufferings, which can only be realized through the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island."

The volunteers, of which there are between 2,000 and 3,000 in the City of Matanzas, Mr. Brice said, were cowards, but when they screwed up their courage by filling themselves with liquor they were devils.

The high feeling against America and Americans in Matanzas was due to the receipt of provisions there for the reconcentrados, Mr. Brice said. Only one shipment had been received up to April 2, Mr. Brice said, and when that one arrived the wrath of the people could hardly be restrained.

The Bodegas Ruined.

The reconcentrados used to beg pennies before the provisions came, which they spent at the little bodegas scattered around the city, and when it was no longer necessary for them to beg, the business at the bodegas was ruined and fully three-quarters of them were forced to shut up, which incensed the keepers, who were active in trying to raise disturbances.

Mr. Brice notified the State Department of his arrival, and is expecting word from Washington which will call on him for testimony. He said when he did give it he would not mince matters at all.

Mr. Brinckerhoff went to the Clarendon Hotel with his family, but before leaving the pier, said he was glad to be back in America again.

"It was very lucky for us that the Jallsberg happened to be in the harbor," he said. "The feeling against Americans in Cuba is increasing all the time. We were lucky to escape with our lives."

$750,000 FIRE AT NORTH IRWIN.

Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company's Plant, the Largest Independent Works, Burn.

IRWIN, Penn., April 12.—The extensive plant of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company in North Irwin is in complete ruins. Fire started to-night near the new casting hall, caused by the blowing out of a gas converter.

The flames spread with great rapidity from one building to another, and in one hour nothing but smoldering ruins remained of the largest independent plate-glass works of the United States. The loss to-night is estimated at $750,000, with an insurance of about $450,000. The concern employed about 500 men, who, with their families, helped largely to make up the population of this town and North Irwin.

$75,000 Fire at Osborn, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 12.—The town of Osborn, with a population of twenty-five hundred, south of here on the Big Four, suffered terribly to-day from a fire which started this morning in the tenement portion of the John Barkman Block. The three principal business blocks of the place were reduced to ashes. Dayton sent a steamer and reel. The loss is fully $75,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

PRESBYTERS UPHOLD STUDENTS.

Think Harm Has Been Done by Indiscriminate Charges of Intemperance.

The official report of the Committee on Temperance of the Presbytery of New York which has just been adopted urges the need of persistent instruction of young men in the fundamental principles of temperance and touches upon the question of the college saloon as follows:

"We desire to express our belief that among our own churches and elsewhere harm has been done by misrepresentations of the sentiments and habits of students in some of the leading colleges and universities.

"While every one deplores the existence of drinking resorts in the vicinity of these seats of learning, it is a well-attested fact that the moral and religious tone of all our higher institutions was never more healthy, positive, and elevating than at the present time.

"Saloons will have little attraction for men fortified by Christian principle; and indiscriminate charges of drunkenness among our students wantonly defame the high character of those upon whom the future of the Church and the community must largely depend, create unwarranted fears in many homes, diminish confidence in the professed friends of temperance, and weaken the hold of this great reform upon the entire community."

The report then urges the Presbyterian churches of this city to help lessen the saloon evil by providing attractive resorts for the working people, where both men and women can congregate and pass away the time without looking to saloons for amusement.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST.

They Object to the $800,000 Assessment on Park Avenue, Harlem.

A mass meeting of property owners was held last evening at 1,802 Park Avenue, to protest against the assessment of $800,000 to pay for the improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, and the street viaduct of the New York Central Railroad Company. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association, and F. W. Sander, President of the association, occupied the Chair.

About a million dollars' worth of property in and adjacent to Park Avenue was represented. J. C. Bushby, counsel for the association, explained that the law provided that $800,000 of the expense of the improvement of the avenue and railroad structure shall be paid by the property owners, and that a commission shall be appointed to decide whether this amount shall be levied on the property owners of Harlem or on the city at large.

He stated that the work done in the avenue was not an improvement by any means, except to the New York Central Railroad Company, and mentioned several cases where property values had decreased and where rents had been reduced more than half on account of the terrific noise made by trains passing over the steel viaduct.

It was decided to advocate the payment of the $800,000 by the city in general, and in order to do this to employ real estate dealers and experts to testify before the commission that the property in Harlem has not been benefited in the least.

About $600 was raised to make the fight. Another meeting with the same purpose in view will be held next Tuesday evening.

Col. Jones Was in Error.

Col. James Jones of the Aquarium yesterday discovered that his order opening the Aquarium on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. would not hold because the hours already existing, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., for those days, had been fixed, not by Dr. Bean, but by the Park Department. He therefore had to take down his new signs.

Foreman Phipps Drops Dead.

John Phipps, fifty years old, the foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad cab stables, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, dropped dead as he was leaving the stable a few minutes before midnight last night. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Phipps came here from Philadelphia to take charge of the stables when they were established. The body will be sent to Philadelphia this morning.

BOINAY'S EXECUTION AT HAND.

Connecticut Murderer to Die Soon After 12 o'Clock To-night.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—Charles A. Boinay, the convicted murderer of Marcus Nichols of Trumbull, will pay the penalty for his crime at the State Prison between midnight and 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

Boinay is quite self-possessed, and has spent his last days in letter writing, which seems to have relieved his mind. Since Boinay was taken to the State Prison, Dec. 22 last, he has gained sixteen pounds.

Warden Woodbridge said to-day that the prisoner did not evidence any unusual agitation on the near approach of his doom. He intends to wear his wedding suit when he goes to the gallows.

NAVAL MILITIA SENT OFF

Detail of Ninety-five Men Leave for Philadelphia to Bring the Nahant Here.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE STREETS

March Across Town from the New Hampshire Made Amid Cheering Crowds and Waving of Handkerchiefs from Windows.

While the drums rattled and the fifes sounded their shrill accompaniment ninety-five members of the first battalion of the Naval Militia marched along the gangway from the old war frigate New Hampshire to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The men were uniformed and equipped for active service. They constituted the body of volunteer citizen militia detailed to go to Philadelphia, take charge of the old monitor Nahant at League Island, and bring it to New York, where it will be used for protective purposes.

Having slept aboard the New Hampshire on Monday night, they were awakened by the boatswain's whistle at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Half an hour later all hands were lined up on the spar deck and reviewed by Lieut. W. Butler Duncan of the Naval Militia, who is second to Lieut. Richman of the United States Navy, in command of the expedition. The petty officers and men then filed down the hatchways to the large mess room, where breakfast was served. Just at this time Capt. J. W. Miller, commander of the New York State Naval Militia, accompanied by Ensign J. H. Harriman, boarded the vessel. Their presence was announced by a bugle call, and officers were detailed by Lieut. Butler to escort the visitors to the mess room.

In spite of the efforts of the officers to be expeditious, the detail was tardy in leaving the New Hampshire. It was 7:06 o'clock when the men, headed by the fife and drum corps, formed in line of march on the pier. The Naval Militia proper were attired in seaman's uniform, with a peajacket and a little round watch cap made of wool. Each man wore a belt bearing the initials "N. Y." and a yellow strap which supported his haversack. A detail of ten gunners carried Lee magazine rifles of .45 calibre. These gunners wore their cartridge belts, but carried no cartridges. Cutlasses were carried by the subordinate officers, and as they rattled through the streets their wearers were admonished by enthusiastic and excited bystanders to use them with vigor at the proper time and place. The Engineer Corps, which comprised a section of the detail, was uniformed in white, with blue peajackets, otherwise the members of the corps were equipped the same as the seamen.

To the tune of "Mr. Johnsing, Turn Me Loose," the detachment started on a brisk march across town. Lieut. Butler urged the men to march rapidly in order that they might catch the 7:30 boat. The quickstep music of the drums and fifes caused the streets to fill rapidly. As the line turned into First Avenue hearty cheers from several hundred throats greeted it. Men, women, and children joined in shouting encouragement and good wishes. In East Twenty-sixth Street numerous windows were opened and scores of men and women, apparently awakened from their slumbers by the music, joined their voices to the general medley of sounds and emphasized their patriotic feelings by waving flags, shawls, handkerchiefs, and various garments. By the time Madison Square was reached a cheering crowd of about 2,000 persons had joined in the march. Capt. Miller, who had preceded the column, reviewed it at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and received a hurried marching salute.

As the column passed the Worth Monument the drums and fifes struck up the "Battle Cry of Freedom." Here there were further demonstrations of enthusiasm. Not only did the people on the sidewalks and in the cable cars shout and wave hats, canes, newspapers, and handkerchiefs, but many of the guests in the Hoffman House, the Albemarle, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel waved a variety of objects from the windows. One of the guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel suspended his shaving operations and waved his razor with one hand and a towel with the other, while he shouted god-speed to the expedition. This spirit of public enthusiasm was encountered all the way to the foot of West Twenty-third Street.

In spite of its quick march, the column failed to reach the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, in time to take the 7:30 boat. Officers of the Pennsylvania Road, however, at once arranged for a special train to follow closely after the regular train. At the West Twenty-third Street ferryhouse the column was allowed to break ranks and converse with friends. One of the privates became so absorbed in leavetaking that he missed the second boat, and was obliged to proceed to Philadelphia alone. A special train of three cars carried the detail out of the Jersey City station at 8:22 o'clock, amid vociferous cheering from a good-sized crowd.

New Jersey Militia Also Leave.

A small detachment of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Department of the East, advance guard of ninety-five men ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, left on the Atlantic Coast Line express, from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 9:34 yesterday morning for Philadelphia. The detachment consisted of Lieut. George Herbert, master; Paymaster Arthur Colby, Assistant Engineer Harold A. Anderson, Lieut. B. Franklin Hart, Jr., Ensign Daniel A. Dugan, Chief Gunner's Mate McDonald, Chief Machinist W. D. Dupont, and Firemen E. E. Burnett, Waldo G. Lunger, James B. Hamilton, G. Dreyfus, and W. P. Cleveland. They will complete arrangements for the departure of the monitor Montauk for Portland, Me. It is expected that Commander Washington Irving will order the remainder of the detail off to-day.

MARINE WAR RISKS QUIET.

Rates Are Steady, but the Demand Has Greatly Fallen Off.

The demand for insurance against the marine war hazard yesterday was light, few inquiries being made and very few risks being written. The high rates of last week were maintained.

One underwriter said yesterday that the chief cause of the falling off in the demand for this kind of insurance was the fact that most shipping interests are now well covered. There is likely, however, to be a somewhat heavy demand for insurance against bombardment for the contents of storage warehouses along the docks in the various Atlantic seaports.

TORPEDO BOAT FROM ENGLAND.

Brought Here by the Minnewaska—Ammunition Also Arrives.

The Atlantic transport steamer Minnewaska, which arrived yesterday from London, brought the first of the war vessels which have been purchased abroad for use in the American Navy. She is the little Yarrow torpedo boat recently secured in London by Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché there, and was brought across on the upper deck of the liner.

She is small even for a torpedo boat, being only 61 feet long over all, with a beam of 9.3 feet and a draught astern, when under full speed, of 3.8 feet. Her displacement is 17 tons. She is credited with a speed of more than 26 knots. She was intended to carry two Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and a torpedo tube, but it is understood that the Navy Department will not put in the torpedo tube and will use the vessel simply as a dispatch boat. She is painted a slate color, and only a small part of her hull will show above the water. When at full speed she will scarcely be visible.

The British steamer Europe, which also arrived yesterday from London, brought 300 cases of smokeless powder for rapid-fire guns, recently purchased abroad for the United States Navy. The Europe also had on board twelve cases of powder for West Point.

National Guard Officers to Meet.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—At the request of National Guard officers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, a conference of Guard officers of the various States has been called to meet in the rooms of the Committee on Military Affairs on Saturday next to consider army organization. It is hoped as many States as possible can be represented, so that entire harmony can be had.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN EAGER.

The Question of Calling for Volunteers—Commander Clover Has Not Yet Joined the Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War and Navy Departments spent a day filled with exciting changes and conflicting views. The morning began with the aspect for peace, or at least long delay, brighter than it had been for several weeks. This peaceful outlook, strange to say, was not at all pleasing to the officials. If it was, they carefully concealed it behind an impenetrable reserve.

Later in the day the war clouds began gathering in the east, on Capitol Hill, and soon overshadowed the great building that shelters the two fighting ends of the Government. Before night war was again thought to be certain, and a gladness shone in every face, and there was alertness and bustle everywhere, just as if war were a delightful thing to contemplate.

The fact is clearly evident that the army and navy of course want war, but not merely for the sake of fighting, with incidental chances of promotion. All are indignant at the way in which the United States has been treated in Cuba, and at the way the revolutionists and reconcentrados have been treated in the kind of war that Spain is waging on the island.

The report of the order for 50,000 troops to be made up from the National Guard was denied to-day at the War Department. It was said that no orders of such importance would be issued until war actually begins. It is understood, however, that all requisite orders are prepared, and will be issued the instant war is declared, so that the armed forces of the United States may be increased to such strength as will be necessary to conduct the war to success.

It is expected that the resolution declaring war will contain a clause or be followed immediately by a resolution authorizing the President to call for volunteers, or re-enacting the Lincoln law of July 22, 1861, which established the volunteer army that carried on the war of 1861-5.

The Navy Department was busy all day in work upon the ships in the navy yards, or with negotiations for new vessels or completing plans for the movements of the fleets. The Naval Strategy Board held two meetings to-day, and the joint Navy and Army Board also met. Shortly after the Cabinet meeting, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was summoned to the White House for consultation.

Commander Richardson Clover, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, who has been ordered to command the Bancroft, will not take command of that boat until war actually begins, as his services are considered absolutely essential in the bureau. The Bancroft will not be ready for service for more than a week, and at that time Commander Clover expects to have the opportunity of taking her to sea and of fighting her against Spain.

The department was very much gratified by the arrival of the San Francisco and New Orleans and their quick departure from Halifax to-day. They will arrive in New York Harbor in three days.

LONDON ON THE MESSAGE.

Various Newspaper Opinions of the President's Position and the Probable Outcome.

LONDON, April 12.—The afternoon newspapers here differ in their estimates of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban question.

The Pall Mall Gazette regards it as strong but temperate, and says:

"President McKinley is right in following the Constitutional course of throwing upon Congress the responsibility for National action, and there is no doubt what Congress's answer will be. In our opinion, it is too late to avoid war, as Spain is apparently determined to fight a hopeless battle rather than yield to demands which, though expressed by America alone, are in reality the demands of an informal concert of the world's civilization."

The St. James's Gazette complains that the message leaves everything in a state of uncertainty, but says:

"President McKinley and Congress may well hesitate to accept the really serious responsibility of committing the United States to the recognition of bands of brigands as a Government. If the United States were a European power, governed by a Pitt or a Bismarck, a war of conquest would result; but it is doubtful if the United States is prepared for that work."

The Globe expresses the opinion that "it is a message of abdication," adding:

"While the situation in Cuba is eminently unsatisfactory, it is a question whether American interference on the lines suggested is likely to improve matters. While the statesmen of the United States shrink from entertaining the alternative of annexation, they must not complain if their Cuban policy is condemned as combining a maximum of certain loss and a minimum of possible gain. The refusal to recognize the insurgents will not relieve the tension between the United States and Spain."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the President's message "has made out an excellent case for the intervention of the United States," adding:

"After all, the United States has large claims for intervention in all affairs in America. The Venezuela arbitration established a far-reaching precedent."

LONDON, April 13.—The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"We do not desire to detract from the credit that justly belongs to the Pope, but neither the spiritual nor temporal machinery of Europe would have been put in motion to stop the horrors in Cuba except for the action of the United States. A Weyler would be invaluable in Armenia.

"There is nothing selfish in America's resolve that Cuba shall be freed from her butchers and tormentors. If the Pope really desires peace, he should exert the whole of his great influence with Spain, who cannot in the long run disobey him, while Spain would not suffer humiliation in submitting to the Pontiff, who has no physical force behind him."

The Times says:

"Optimist critics of President McKinley's message lose sight of the fact that in both Washington and Madrid those whose chief preoccupation, to say the least, is not the maintenance of peace, are playing with fire in a powder magazine.

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's influence will tend to aggravate the bitterness felt for the loss of the Maine—a natural cause of suspicion and anger; but to blow these smoldering fires into flames at the present critical moment is a rash act, not easily to be condoned by the conscience of the civilized community."

GEORGE W. SMALLEY'S OPINION.

The President, He Says, Abandoned His Constitutional Functions.

LONDON, April 13.—George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, concludes his dispatch to this morning's issue by saying:

"President McKinley has disturbed the Constitutional balance of power. He has confused two branches of the Government, the Legislative and the Executive, which the Constitution ordained should be strictly separated. Till yesterday, (Monday,) we had an Executive. To-day we have a President who declares himself the obedient servant of Congress. Anything may happen."

VIEWS OF THE BERLIN PRESS.

BERLIN, April 12.—The National Zeitung to-day sums up what it alleges to be the total results of the Hispano-American negotiations of the last few days, saying:

"Spain has given proof of her love for peace by proclaiming an armistice. President McKinley has also placed on record his love for peace by avoiding submitting a direct ultimatum or impossible demands. The gain thereby is temporary. The postponement of a decision in President McKinley's message is, in any case, tranquilizing, inasmuch as he practically washes his hands of the responsibility for war or peace, which is transferred to Congress."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The immediate danger of war has been deferred for some days, but there is no question of its complete avoidance."

The Berliner Post remarks:

"The American Government has now officially taken up its position on the Cuban question. In Madrid a skilful attempt had previously been made to avoid sharpening the conflict by almost exceeding the limit of concession, namely, by ordering an armistice. Peace, however, cannot be regarded as assured until both sides possess the necessary circumspection and power to forcibly suppress an ebullition of popular passion, should it occur."

PARIS VIEW OF THE MESSAGE.

PARIS, April 12.—The Temps this afternoon, referring to President McKinley's Cuban message to Congress, contrasts it unfavorably with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, which, the Temps adds, "kept the reins in the President's hands." Continuing, the Temps remarks:

"President McKinley's lengthy, gentle message seems to avoid a bellicose solution by interposing a sort of word-buffer, or cushion of phrases between the two parties. But in reality he may spoil everything by surrendering the direction to Congress and thus reducing the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to the modest rôle of a Public Prosecutor or Clerk of the Court."

The Journal des Débats says:

"The President's message to Congress, despite its soft-spoken terms, is an affirmation of the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba."

The République Française says:

"That annexation is the sole object of the United States Government is disclosed by the message."

EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE RULE.

President McKinley to Annul Mr. Cleveland's Classification.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President in a few days will issue an important order in regard to the classification of offices under the civil service law. He has called upon the heads of each of the executive departments for a statement of such offices in their respective departments as in their judgment may be removed from the classified service, governed by the rules of the Civil Service Commission as to examination.

All the reports are now in. Although it lacks official authority, there is good ground for the statement that the President, on the advice of a large majority of his Cabinet, has practically decided to restore the offices of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Divisions and messengers and assistant messengers in the executive departments and many outside offices to the status they held before President Cleveland included them in the classified service.

If this is done, all the offices named will be put in the class exempted from examination and the appointments to them left to the heads of the respective departments, as was the case up to the time of the issue of President Cleveland's order.

NEW YORKS DEFEAT ROCHESTERS

Visiting Baseball Team Made Things Lively, but Were Outclassed.

There was more real baseball in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds than in any previous contest since the exhibition series began. The Rochesters made the New Yorks hustle from the start, but were too far outclassed to stand a chance of winning. The game brought out the true form of the local team for the first time.

Both teams did some remarkable fielding. Hartman again showed his ability as a first-class third baseman. He made some good stops, and his batting is also a big help to the local team. He made two hits, including a double, and brought a run in each time. Grady did some good batting. He led the team in this respect with two doubles and a single. Meekin, Rusie, Doheny, and Seymour were pitted against the team from up the State, with the result that only six hits were made. Two of them were made in the last inning off Seymour, who for a few minutes lost his head, and played wildly.

The Montreals will play at the Polo Grounds to-day. This will be the last exhibition game, as the team will rest on Thursday, so as to be in condition for the opening game with Boston on Friday.

The following is yesterday's score by innings:

New York	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	x	—7
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Prestidigitaterio Wins the Stake Event of the Washington Club.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The second day of the Washington Jockey Club's meeting at Bennings was fair and featureless. The track was good and the weather perfect, and the crowd a trifle larger than on the opening day. Mr. Morris's filly Prestidigitaterio won the stake event of the day, and Valorous, the property of Mr. S. S. Howland, President of the club, led a field of three over the jumps in the mile and a half hurdle. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up. Five and one-half furlongs. Purse $300. General Maceo, 93 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1, won; Tappan, 110, (Doggett,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; South Africa, 109, (Irving,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Tankanassee, Summer Sea, Oceana, Filament, Orthos, Sallust, Plantalinx, Red Spider, The Tory, and Lady Tenny also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Arlington Stakes; for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Purse $400. Prestidigitaterio, 109 pounds, (Penn,) 8 to 5, won; Sister Fox, 109, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Chemisette, 109, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Counsellor Wernberg, Tartan, Chanler, and Rusher also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile. Purse $300. Festa, 84 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2, won; Glenoine, 86, (Grace,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Knight of the Garter, 105, (Makin,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:46. Octavo and Beau Ideal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Half a mile. Purse $300. Tryshena, 100 pounds, (P. Clay,) 20 to 1, won; Holden, 102, (Hewitt,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Deceptive, 104, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Sir Kenneth, Rhodymenia, Extreme, Tut Tut, Merriness, Boneyboy, and Subject also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden hurdle; for four-year-olds and up. Mile and a half over six jumps. Valorous, 139 pounds, (Kelly,) 2 to 1, won; Squaw, 141, (Forbes,) 8 to 5 and out, second; Risque, 141, (Slack,) 9 to 5, third. Time not taken.

Entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tinker, 98 pounds; The Tory and The Manxman, 118 each; Red Gidd, 93; Hermano, 107; Sanders, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Long Acre, Gaspard, Lucid, Sir Dick, Nabob, First Fruit, and Warrenton, 106 pounds each; Isen and Komurasaki, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Al Reeves, Classique, Scarlet and Green, and Holy Sally, 97 pounds each; The Diver and Gold Fox, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Will Elliott, 100 pounds; Burnap, 92; Snapshot, 104; Louis N., *; Marsian and Passover, 106 each.

*Her apprentice allowance.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Masarine, King T., Chugnut, Manassas, Cherry Leaf, and Atlantus, 100 pounds each; Our Johnny, 105.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, purse, half mile. Canace won, Owihee second, Zacarosa third. Time—0:49.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds, selling, nine-sixteenths mile. Banewor won, Malay second, Leo Vertner third. Time—0:55½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, eleven-sixteenths mile. Royal Spirit won, Roy Carruthers second, Olivia third. Time—1:08½.

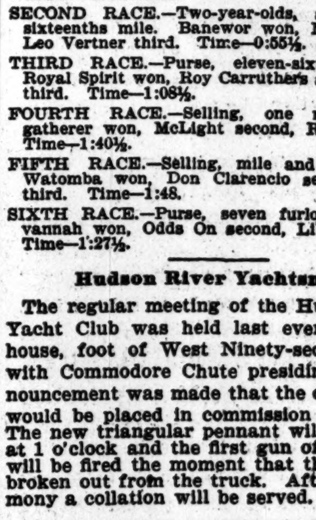
FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Newsgatherer won, McLight second, Rubicon third. Time—1:40½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Watomba won, Don Clarencio second, Robair third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Fonsavannah won, Odds On second, Libertine third. Time—1:27½.

Hudson River Yachtsmen.

The regular meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club was held last evening at the house, foot of West Ninety-second Street, with Commodore Chute presiding. An announcement was made that the organization would be placed in commission on Sunday. The new triangular pennant will be hoisted at 1 o'clock and the first gun of the season will be fired the moment that the burgee is broken out from the truck. After the ceremony a collation will be served.



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JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Jacob Amos, Syracuse; ex-Senator J. M. Camden, West Virginia; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington.

HOLLAND—D. Roditi, Paris, France; Capt. Hope, Royal Navy, Scotland.

WALDORF—M. Kanayama, Tokio, Japan; Edward S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mark Hanna and Miss Ruth Hanna, Cleveland.

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Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Braman, C. L., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, dry goods, &c., 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, infant's wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brunner, A., Portsmouth, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bush & Dean, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. M. Bush, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Eliasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Eliasberg, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, notions and fancy goods; 66 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street.

Glenwald, L., Leadville, Col.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Heironimus & Brugh, Roanoke, Va.; S. H. Heironimus, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; P. Lawrence, domestics and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 622 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Levi Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Levi, piece goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marsh & Bloxham, Norwalk, Ohio; C. E. Marsh, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, laces, and furnishing goods, 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 450 Broome Street.

McAdam, I., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; I. McAdam, domestics; G. E. Farrell, dry goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Noah, B., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; I. Noah, fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schwartz, L., Son, Angelo, Texas, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street.

Strouse Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strouse, dry goods; 376 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; E. F. Perkins, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; R. C. Rose, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; H. E. Mockbee, shoes, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. Hopwood, domestics, 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Albany Hoe and Iron Company, Albany, N. Y.; Charles H. Turner, metals.

Marsh & Bloxham, Norwalk, Ohio; C. E. Marsh, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Place, H. F., Mount Upton, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rosenberg, M. H., South Brooklyn, Ohio; A. Klein, general merchandise.

Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Walsh, W. E., Montreal, Canada; novelty business.

Wells, John C., Elmira, N. Y.; specialties; 148 West Forty-third Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Casler, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levi, J., Schenectady, N. Y.; groceries; Hotel Metropole.

Menner & Co., Honesdale, Penn.; J. A. Brown, general store; Hotel Winthrop.

Stone, H. A., Troy, N. Y.; teas, &c.

Bruder, August, Fort Wayne, Ind.; jeweler; Belvidere Hotel.

Spinning, Uhl & Co., Dansville, N. Y.; W. A. Spinning, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair Hotel.

Zinn, W. A., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Staples, H. O., Bangor, Me.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wagner, M., & Son, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. Wagner, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomb & Co., Toronto, Ont.; F. Babcock, pianos; Marion Babcock, pianos; Ashland House.

Dunn, H. A., & Co., Portland, Me.; H. A. Dunn, machinery.

Corell, C. W., Geneva, N. Y.; C. W. Corell, clothing and furnishing; Grand Union.

Rodgers, J. D., Penn Yan, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rainke, J. R., Geneva, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rogers, J. D., East Randolph, N. Y.; S. W. Norton, dry goods and millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Harris, J. S., & Co., Terre Hill, Penn.; Joseph S. Harris, shoes, hats, clothing, &c.; Occidental Hotel.

Harris, J. S., & Co., Ephrata, Penn.; E. Cohen, merchandise; Occidental Hotel.

Sonh, E. S., Freeport, Me.; dry goods.

Gates, W. M., Geneva, N. Y.; dry goods.

Oldach, J. F., North East, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Spinning, Uhl & Co., Dansville, N. Y.; Nicholas Uhl, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Mann, S. F., Warsaw, N. Y.; Robert Mann, dry goods and carpets.

Flanes, R. F., & Son, Toronto, Canada; Robert Flanes, dry goods.

Dunn, A., Tidioute, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Zollar, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; L. R. Zollar, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Zollar, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; David Zollar, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Baker & Fox, Rome, N. Y.; Louis H. Baker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

New Jersey Dairy Commissioner.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—George W. McGuire was to-day reappointed State Dairy Commissioner for a term of three years. The salary of the position is $2,000 per year.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning Monday, April 11th, and continuing for one week, free treatment with "HYOMEI," and free samples of the same will be given at the following drug-stores:

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23 East 20th Street, New York.

DE LOGEROT FOR STEWARD.

Thomas J. O'Neill Will Reopen the Restaurant at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—Thomas J. O'Neill, for many years proprietor of the Hotel Aquidneck, here to-day signed a lease of the De Logerot cottages and restaurant, on the cliffs, which will be placed at once in order for the coming season. The Summer residents three years ago made it brilliant by many banquets, dinners, and lunches which were held there during the reign of the Marquis Richard De Logerot. It was at this restaurant that Count Castellane gave his magnificent ball, and many brilliant social functions followed in rapid succession. The Marquis, after his financial embarrassment, closed the place, and it has not been used since, save for one year.

Mr. O'Neill, who is a thorough hotel man, saw an opportunity for the De Logerot, and to-day the Marquis and Mr. O'Neill agreed upon terms whereby the Marquis, who has been living here for the past three years, was to assume the managemnt and stewardship of the place, which is to retain the name of De Logerot. Decorators will begin work to-morrow.

New Jersey Court of Pardons.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—The Court of Pardons met here this afternoon. The application for a pardon for Philip Bindernagle, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, who is serving a term in the penitentiary of that county upon conviction of keeping a disorderly house, was refused. The following pardons were granted: Julius Kleim, burglary, Essex County, and George Williams, burglary, Hudson County. The following were paroled during good behavior: Frank Pelkington, forgery and embezzlement, Essex County; William Morrow, robbery, Hudson County; Walter Thompson, Bergen County, and Catherine Miller, forgery, Passaic County.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady of Lyons—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:30.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to take measures,

"1. To secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba;

"2. To secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own.

"Resolved, That for these purposes the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary."

If Congress should pass the resolutions above given, which are in the exact language of the message of Mr. McKinley on Monday, it would be supporting the President in the fullest and most unqualified sense. Not the most ardent or exacting advocate of loyalty to the Chief Executive could ask for a more complete, definite, and cordial backing for him. Let us note, for a moment, exactly what these resolutions would mean and must mean.

The hostilities to which a "termination" is to be secured are not hostilities by "the Government of Spain" toward "the people of Cuba." They are hostilities "between" the two parties. This necessarily involves action by the insurgent people as well as by the Government of Spain. The termination, moreover, to be secured is not a temporary or partial one; it is to be "full and final." That is to say, it is to be of such a character that hostilities shall not be renewed. That can be accomplished only by the removal of the cause of hostilities. The President in his message makes it plain that that cause is the government of the island by Spain—its impotence, oppressiveness, and inhumanity.

The President does not leave to inference the measure required to secure a "full and final termination" of hostilities. It is the establishment in the island of an independent Government. That Government must be "stable," which the Government of Spain has not been, is not, and cannot be. It must be capable of "maintaining order," which the Government of Spain has not and can not do. It must be capable of "observing its international obligations"; only an independent Government can have "international obligations." It must safeguard the "security of its citizens, as well as our own." The notorious inability or unwillingness, or both, of the Government of Spain to do these things have made the trouble which we have so long borne with patience and can bear no longer.

Finally, the policy which these resolutions would proclaim, at the request and on the recommendation of the President, is to be pursued "as necessary" by the use of the "military and naval forces of the United States." In plain English, it is a policy which, if Spain shall not accept peacefully, she will be forced to accept. It is a policy of peace through war, if necessary. Nor can the President be accused of haste, or passion, or narrowness of view in reaching the determination he has announced. "I have exhausted," he says, "every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors." And he is well within bounds in saying this. It is not necessary to review the long series of efforts that he has made to avoid the appeal he has finally made to Congress for authority to use force. That review is made in detail, with scrupulous accuracy and fairness, in his message. No just-minded and intelligent man, at home or abroad, can study the statement of Mr. McKinley without acknowledging that no possible endeavor has been spared to secure by peaceful means the object which is absolutely imperative.

In the conclusion reached by the President, in the purposes he defines, in the measures he proposes, he unquestionably will have the deliberate and conscientious approval of the American people. Nor will that approval be withheld from the most momentous feature of his policy, "the use of the military and naval forces as necessary" to attain the end he announces. During the trying period since the situation has become acute, and pending the final formulation of his policy by the President, the people have been studying day by day the real character of that situation. Their study has prepared them for the President's conclusion that an independent Government in Cuba is the only "full and final" solution of the vexed problem and that the use of force to establish such a Government is justifiable. Even those with the most aversion to war, and those who have been unable to understand that war might become the only means to permanent and just peace, will yield to the evidence the President supplies of the failure of "every effort to relieve the intolerable condition" by other methods. The President, therefore, as he proceeds to pursue the ends and employ the means for which he has asked authority from Congress, may rely on firm, loyal, ungrudging support from the people.

IT IS AN AMERICAN QUESTION.

There is one unfailing test of every plan of pacification.

Will it stop the war in Cuba, permanently cure the evil conditions that are a constant menace to our peace, and allay the perilous unrest among our citizens?

Those are the American interests. They are paramount. Any plan that does not fully recognize and protect them is worthless and must give way to one that is more effectual.

The President and Congress without delay should make it known to the whole world that American views and American interests, not the Pope's views or Europe's interests, are going to determine the settlement in Cuba.

The failure to declare and firmly maintain the established American position against European interference in our concerns is a disquieting omission in the negotiations. A century of watchful observance has made that position too well known to permit of its open defiance. European interference does not come with noisy and insistent pretension, thundering for admittance at the White House door. It creeps, it insinuates itself. It comes with decorous mien and engaging benevolence upon a pious errand. "It meant nothing," said one of the Ambassadors of the six powers; "we just went up like a lot of nice, white-necktied clergymen."

On the contrary, it had a most grave and serious meaning. It meant the breaking through of a custom, the abandonment of a policy, the establishment of a precedent to plague us. The next time the Ambassadors of the six powers ask leave to present the views of the European concert to the President of the United States, and are told to come singly, this precedent that "meant nothing" will be appealed to, and he will be a very wise President and a skillful diplomat who can disregard it and put our foreign policy back upon its old and safe ground without giving cause of offense.

The President has no Secretary of State. His advisers, having mostly spent their lives in business and trade, are perhaps unfamiliar with those great principles that have been our rock of safety and have given a high distinction to American diplomacy from the very foundation of the Republic. Some of them, we fear, are indifferent to guiding principles and would sacrifice to the expediency of the moment a policy we have unswervingly kept. In the hands of inexperienced men the work of a century may be undone in an hour.

There is one safe course. Make peace in Cuba an American problem for which an American solution will be found. To insure peace and domestic tranquillity, to protect our material interests, and to put a stop to the barbarities of a purposeless war we have made preparation to pacify Cuba by the ejectment of Spain. That is the American interest. European interests, if we permit them to become influential, might be in sharp conflict with our interests. The influence of the holders of Spanish bonds in Paris and Berlin might shape the action of the powers and lead to an attempt to dictate a settlement that, while protecting the European bankers, would leave our grievances unredressed and perpetuate the conditions that have caused us so much loss and injury.

This insidious but powerful influence must be excluded altogether. If any European power can show that we wrong it or endanger its peace and safety by restoring peace to Cuba and establishing a government there, we are bound to give courteous and due consideration to its protest. But this plea of a general European interest in support of Spain's right to shoot and starve, support a colony in anarchy, let our ships be blown up in her harbors, and harrass us without limit of degree or time is inadmissible. Europe's interest is too remote, our own too near and intimate. It is an American question. It must have an American solution.

A FREE HAND.

The only obligation imposed on us by the suspension of hostilities proclaimed by Spain at the request of the Pope is that of promptly ascertaining whether it promises to supply through peaceful means a permanent redress of our grievances and a guarantee of protection to our interests. That is the obligation of a humane and civilized nation before it goes to war, to leave untried no plan that embodies a possibility of attaining its ends by peaceful means.

As the proclamation is by its own terms a reply to the Pope's request, not to ours, it in no wise binds us as we should be bound by a convention or agreement to which we were a party or by a specific compliance with a request made by ourselves.

If we are satisfied that no permanent pacification of Cuba can come from the suspension of hostilities and the deliberations of the Autonomist Parliament, we are not bound to let the weeks and months go by in constrained inaction. In diplomacy, in law, in ethics, and in morals we have a free hand.

FITZHUGH LEE.

In his "Account of the European Settlements in America," written a century and a half ago, Burke wrote that "the inhabitants of Virginia are a cheerful, hospitable, and many of them a genteel, but somewhat vain and ostentatious people." The character has continued to be true ever since, and it need not be said that the defects of the Virginian qualities by no means necessarily render the character less amiable or less popular.

Without doubt Fitzhugh Lee is a very typical Virginian, and even more clearly he is the popular idol of the hour. He was a gallant soldier, and it would be hard to say that Virginia has had a better Governor since the war. But his National popularity dates from his appearance in New York at the funeral of Gen. Grant fifteen years ago. As the only member of Gen. Hancock's staff in civilian's dress he was necessarily a conspicuous figure in that memorable procession, and he was conspicuous also by his impressive presence and his masterly horsemanship. It was the chivalrous impulse that had led the nephew of Robert E. Lee to appear in person to pay the last honors to the victorious commander of the Union Army that touched the popular imagination and made his election the same year to the Governorship of Virginia a matter of National congratulation.

Perhaps Gen. Lee's qualities were not precisely those which would have been sought for by a Government intent upon securing the most efficient representation of itself at Havana in very critical times. "Judicious," "discreet," and "diplomatic" are the adjectives one would apply first of all in advance to describe the proper incumbent of such a post, and none of them would be applied first of all to Fitzhugh Lee. Yet in fact he has served his country admirably by the mere exercise of good sense and good feeling, and when the change of Administration came at Washington, he really imposed himself upon the new Administration. It could not afford to remove a man who had done so conspicuously good service.

When a man so kindly as Gen. Lee shows a deep hostility to the Spanish Government in Cuba, in spite of the pleasant relations he has sustained with the Spanish Governor, the presumption that it deserves his hostility is overwhelming. His humanity has been shocked by the constant contemplation of Spanish inhumanity. When such a man says that "the time for action has come," his countrymen are ready to believe him. When he says, as Gen. Lee is reported to have said yesterday, that he was ready to "turn back for Havana," there is no doubt that he could find enough of eager volunteers to follow him. The President could make no wiser use of the powers of the Commander in Chief than to offer a General's commission to Fitzhugh Lee.

THE INDISCREET SPANISH ADMIRAL.

The Spanish Admiral Beranger is of an excellent and exemplary indiscretion. He was Spanish Minister of Marine in the time of Canovas del Castillo, that is to say, in the time of Weyler, and he has been bragging to a reporter of the Heraldo about the excellent condition of defense in which he left the Cuban harbors, and about the certainty of Spain's victory over the United States in a naval war. It appears that Spain is to conquer because as soon as firing is begun a panic will set in on board the American men-of-war.

This is very naïve, Chinese, and interesting. But it is by no means so interesting or pertinent as the old gentleman's disclosures about the defenses of the Cuban harbors. When the Admiral was in charge he caused to be sent to Cuba 190 of what he calls torpedoes, evidently meaning mines, since he says that they "must have been placed in situ in those harbors," and he explains that an expert was sent out with them to plant them.

The Admiral quite forgot that he was proving too much, and that Weyler and the Spanish Government had both officially denied that Havana Harbor had ever been mined. A rival of the Madrid newspaper which published the interview chides the Admiral for giving it. That the mining of the harbor "should be admitted at this moment," says the Imparcial, "constitutes a twofold imprudence." First, because it warns the enemy, and, secondly, "because the jingoes, availing themselves of the evidence afforded by the late Minister of Marine, will assert that one of the torpedoes he describes caused the Maine explosion."

Not only would the jingoes be apt to assert this, but the whole American people would be apt to believe it, on evidence which makes the official denials of Weyler and the Government appear willful falsehoods. Why should these official denials that Havana Harbor had been mined have been made, when the authors of them knew them to be false? They had a perfect right to mine their harbor. Why should they untruly deny that they had mined it, unless they knew that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of one of their mines?

The responsibility, as the President says, "remains to be fixed." But we seem, day by day, to be coming nearer to fixing it. On the same day on which appears this indiscreet brag of the ex-Minister of Marine appears also the statement from Washington that the Montgomery, like her predecessor, the Maine, was tied over one of the officially non-existent mines in Havana Harbor, but that, warned by the fate of the Maine, the commander of the Montgomery sent a diver under her bottom, who discovered the mine, cut the wire which put it into the power of the representative of Spanish pride and honor in the electric chamber to fire it, and thus saved the ship.

It seems likely that even more explicit disclosures may be made within a day or two. If they are in the direction in which every probability points there will be no use in further discussing "grounds of intervention." For they will show that a state of war has existed between the United States and Spain, by the act of Spain, since Feb. 15.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Some of the earnest and unconditional opponents of war with Spain unreservedly commend the President's message and appeal to Congress to sustain him and trust him. That is sound and patriotic advice, but is it quite safe for those who oppose war with Spain because they oppose any and all wars for whatsoever purpose waged? Have they not misread the President's message? We think in all candor that they need a word of caution lest they presently find themselves shut up to the awkward choice of advocating war or deserting the President.

The jingo critics of President McKinley who condemn the message because they can find no war in it are certainly not further from the truth than the opponents of war who profess to see in it nothing but peace. The one thing made absolutely clear in the message is the fact that the President has come to the end of his resources. He turns the matter over to Congress. That body does not negotiate. It declares war and furnishes the money to carry it on. Moreover, the President expressly says that he has exhausted the resources of negotiation. Force is necessarily the next argument. He asks Congress to authorize him to employ it.

That is what the message means. The men of war who condemn it and the men of peace who so warmly approve it are in the greatest danger of a rude revision of their opinions by the irresistible march of events for which the message gives the signal.

"WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE."

1. Does anybody suppose that order can be restored in Cuba until Spain is out of it?

2. Does anybody suppose that Spain will get out voluntarily?

"A Friend of Education" who wrote to us yesterday for information as to the Ahearn bill fixing teachers' salaries is, evidently in good faith, mistaken as to the effect of the bill and the objections made to it. He thinks that without evidence of the presence of "incompetent teachers" in the schools the bill must be approved. Whether there are any totally incompetent teachers or not, there are certainly some teachers more competent than others, some who have more experience, do harder work, and show more native and acquired fitness for their profession. It is to the interest of the schools that these shall have the preference in payment, in order that the schools shall get the best teachers and that all teachers shall have a continuous inducement to improve themselves. The Ahearn bill fixes certain salaries which must be paid after a certain term of service without regard to relative efficiency, and as these salaries would not only use up all the money now appropriated, but require about $1,000,000 a year increase, the boards can no longer give preference in pay to superior teachers. The bill thus tends to enforce a deal level of teaching, barely above the lowest requirements. That is what makes it a bad bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After next Wednesday it will no longer be possible to deny the existence of any solid evidence that the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1775, and is not a product of the imagination, harvested forty-four years later. Surely a granite monument twenty-five feet tall and weighing fourteen tons is solid evidence, and after it has been unveiled on the day mentioned the patriotic North Carolinians will doubtless point to the stately shaft and ask of dismayed skeptics from other States, especially Virginia, what arguments they have to put in the scales against one so weighty. Hitherto the residents of Mecklenburg County have had nothing better than local tradition with which to support the claim that their ancestors not only anticipated by fourteen months the far-resounding assertion of independence which the Fourth of July commemorates, but that they invented several of the finest phrases ornamenting the document drawn up at Philadelphia. It must be confessed that this claim has never won the approbation of disinterested historians. Indeed, the only persons who have investigated it with any care have all reached the conclusion that a declaration so momentous could not possibly have been made without attracting outside attention. This it certainly did not do, for the world never heard until 1819 that Mecklenburg County had taken the lead in breaking the English chains, and even then the original minutes of the now famous meeting were not produced. Instead, the destruction of those minutes by fire in 1800 was frankly admitted, and the man who had acted as Secretary of the meeting wrote what he called a "copy" of them from memory. Years afterward the accuracy of his recollection was made more than questionable by the finding of resolutions, in no sense a declaration of independence, that really were adopted at Mecklenburg in the May of 1775. These were secured and read in the Continental Congress, but the others, if they ever reached that body, seem to have fallen on ears strangely deaf, and no record of their arrival was made. However, Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg, now has its monument, and next week it will have a lot of eloquent speechmaking, and as this will cause much joy there and no pain elsewhere, why should anybody complain?

—Now the Oneidas have followed the Sioux and the Navajos in expressing a desire to serve the country by fighting its battles. There are many other ways of showing patriotism and a claim to recognition as well-intentioned citizens, but this is one way, and Indian traditions and instincts make it natural that they should select this particular expedient. At any rate, their action is decidedly striking, and the offers should not be curtly rebuffed, even if it is deemed injudicious not to accept them. And England puts "native" troops to good uses. Why should it not be possible for us to do the same thing?

—Anxious interest has been awakened all over England in the problem of preventing the spread of infectious disease by means of oysters from contaminated waters. Deputations from twenty-seven large towns called on the local Government Board in London, the other day, and earnestly requested that official action might be taken, partly in the interest of public health and partly in that of the producers and dealers in oysters, whose trade is said to be suffering severely from the apprehensions of consumers, who, knowing that danger exists, tend to abandon this form of food simply because they cannot tell what oysters are wholesome and what have been exposed to deleterious influences. The London press has taken the matter up with vigor, and urges the immediate taking of precautionary measures. At present, knowledge that a certain lot of oysters comes from pure water gives no assurance of safety. The place of origin, which can be told to some extent from the character of the shells, is no guide, because it is a common practice to relay the mollusks in fattening beds, and also to store them for market. It is during fattening and storage that they are exposed to the greatest danger of pollution, on account of the convenience of placing such beds in river mouths and along the shore, near sewer outfalls. Up to the present time no reform has been attempted, save here and there. Quite recently an outbreak of typhoid fever has been traced to the oyster beds at Brightlingsea. The local sanitary authorities had been repeatedly urged to dispose of the town's sewage in a proper manner, but the oysters still get the benefit of it. This fact points to the real difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with the matter.

PERSONAL.

—A somewhat peculiar communication has just been sent by Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts to the Police Commissioners of Boston. The temperance people of that city had rejoiced over the fact that saloons were scarce in the neighborhood of the fine new railway station, of which they, as well as the rest of Boston's population, are so proud, but they noticed of late that the liquor dealers were abandoning the streets around the old stations and obtaining licenses for places near the new one with such rapidity as to make probable an immediate duplication of the former somewhat disgraceful conditions. Regarding apparently an appeal to the Police Board as hopeless, those who objected to the impression made by long lines of crowded grogshops in the streets first traversed by newcomers turned to the Governor for aid, and he has written an almost pleading letter in their interest. "I have already stated orally to your board," he says, "that in my opinion the granting of licenses should be controlled solely by your most careful judgment as to what, under existing conditions, will best subserve the interests of the entire community, and not by the desire or probable profits of the applicants for such licenses. I have for years felt that the number of saloons in the immediate proximity of some of the principal railroad stations is excessive, and tends to make the approaches thereto disagreeable to respectable citizens, especially to women and children, and to place an extraordinary degree of temptation in the way of the weak. I should personally regret to see the immediate neighborhood of the new station reduced to the conditions which have surrounded some of the older ones, which are now displaced." Whether this advice will be heeded or not remains to be seen. The Governor has some power over the Police Board, if he chooses to exert it, and perhaps his gentle words veil a threat to do so if necessity arises.

—To realize the full effect that must have been produced on Gen. Lee by the enthusiastic demonstrations of which he was the object all the way from Key West to Washington, one must remember that for many months he has been living in the midst of openly, and often fiercely, expressed hostility. He has seen few friendly faces and heard few friendly words in Havana, while denunciations of his acts and threats against his life have assailed him constantly. These are most depressing conditions, and the change to an atmosphere of unanimous and enthusiastic admiration must have been like passing from a Winter night to the noon of a June day. In his "Darkest Africa," Stanley speaks at length of the horrors of living in a country where to meet a human being is to meet a deadly enemy. His experience was hardly more trying than Gen. Lee's, and, cordial as was the explorer's welcome by civilization, it was vastly less of a contrast with what went before than that provided by Gen. Lee's journey to the capital.

—Among the many expressions of esteem and respect which Emile Zola has received since his trial and conviction is a letter bearing the signatures of Edna Lyell, Sarah Grand, Ellen Terry, Miss Braddon, Fanny Davies, Mrs. Sydney Webb, and many other Englishwomen notable in one way or another. They begin with what cannot be called excessive modesty—by describing themselves as "The women of England, who appreciate courage and intellect and love justice," and continue as follows: "We desire to give voice to the well-nigh universal feeling in this country concerning the noble and disinterested part you have taken in the cause of justice, and the position in which you are now placed. We wish to express our deep sympathy with you at the unjust penalty you are asked to pay for fearless utterance of what you believe to be the truth. We sincerely admire the noble courage, self-sacrifice, and disinterested sincerity you have displayed in a most unequal struggle. At the same time we feel convinced that your powerful and clear intellect will find some way of overcoming the apparently insurmountable difficulties, and that you will be able to continue, while all the world looks on in admiration, the noble work you have commenced. This we can say without any bitterness against France, since we feel morally certain that the good sense of your fellow-countrymen will reassert itself when the clouds of passion and prejudice now blinding them have passed away. Then they will recognize as we do now that you have been fighting almost single-handed, not only as the champion of justice and of a reasonable regard for the discovery of truth, but also on behalf of the honor of France." These are admirable as well as eloquent sentiments, and doubtless Zola will find in them consolation, not only for some of his present troubles, but also for the numberless denunciations which his books used to receive from across the Channel.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Bryan is to visit Boston, and The Journal assures him that the Bostonians will receive him cordially, they are so glad he is not President.

* * *

Col. E. C. Smith, son of Vermont's war Governor, J. Gregory Smith, is likely to be the Republican candidate for Governor of the State at the next Fall election.

* * *

It is claimed for the late Roland Worthington of The Boston Traveler that he first employed newsboys to sell his papers in the streets of that city, and set up the first bulletin to display the news.

* * *

The Montgomery Advertiser frankly says that a Constitutional Convention is needed in its State of Alabama to cure the evils that are destroying confidence in the honesty and fairness of elections.

* * *

Proprietors of White Mountain hotels, in New Hampshire, are joyfully looking forward to a prosperous Summer in the view that war's alarms will send thither many visitors who heretofore have passed the heated term at seaside resorts.

* * *

Two clerks in the Chicago Post Office have been arrested, charged with being accomplices in systematic robbery of letters and packages for six months past, and it is said that this is the first conspiracy ever discovered among the employes of that office.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. William Sterrett Rounds of Philadelphia is another of the veteran preachers. He has been pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church for fifty years, and says he begins his second half century with good courage and unabated vigor.

* * *

The Trustees of Oberlin College, Ohio, contradict with emphasis the story that it is in financial straits and likely to lose its charter in consequence. They say it is flourishing, but it may not be unsafe to infer that it would like to have more money, just as all other colleges do.

* * *

The City Hospital in Haverhill, Mass., has received a gift of $10,000 and another of $5,000, and in each case the benefactors stipulated that his or her name should not be divulged for the present to the public. These gifts render available another gift of $5,000 contingent upon the raising of $15,000.

THE AHEARN BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "A Friend of Education," writing in reference to the Ahearn bill, asks two questions which should be answered.

1. What evidence, if any, is there that there are any incompetent teachers in the department?

2. Is it not a fact that all teachers are rigidly examined as to their competence before receiving certificates, and do the students of the Normal College receive such certificates?

The records of the Superintendent's office show that there are a large number of unsatisfactory teachers in New York. In so large a system it would be strange if there were not, considering the way in which they have been appointed in the past and the difficulty of removing the incompetent.

It is true that applicants for the position of teacher from outside New York are rigidly examined. Graduates of the Normal College and the College of the City of New York have been in the past admitted without examination other than that required in these institutions for graduation. But the present method of appointment by the Board of Education upon the nomination of the Board of Superintendents is of very recent origin. Prior to the enactment of what is known as the reform school law in 1896 teachers were appointed by the Ward Trustees. Candidates for teachers' licenses were examined by the City Superintendent, but the examinations were usually oral, and a license was not issued without the concurrence of two Inspectors, officials for the most part inferior in character to the Ward Trustees. The law of 1896 did away with this system, and the character of the examination for admission has been much improved. The new charter leaves the power of appointment with the respective school boards and establishes a Board of Examiners who conduct examinations and prepare eligible lists of teachers, the City Superintendent granting the licenses. For the future, therefore, a high standard of professional attainment is secured.

The chief defect in the present system is the difficulty of removing incompetent teachers. Under the Trustee system it was almost impossible to remove a teacher. There were several methods provided by statute. For instance, the Trustees might remove, in which case the teacher had a right of appeal to the Board of Education; or the license might be revoked by the City Superintendent with the concurrence of two of the Inspectors for the district in which the teacher was employed, in which case an appeal lay to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; or the Board of Education might remove by a three-fourths vote upon the recommendation of the City Superintendent or a majority of the Trustees for the ward, or a majority of the Inspectors for the district. But in every case the action of these authorities was reviewable by the courts.

The passage of the Reform bill of 1896 was contested at every stage with great bitterness by the teachers, and in order to pass it at all it was necessary to limit the power of removal. The Board of Education was given power to remove from office any school officer, including teachers, "who shall have been guilty of immoral or disgraceful conduct in any matter connected with his or her official duties or any conduct which tends to discredit his or her office or the school system," and the Board of School Superintendents was given power to remove teachers, provided the removal was approved in writing by a majority of the Inspectors of the district, the teacher being given the right to appeal to the Board of Education, which was also authorized to remove a teacher by a three-fourths vote upon the recommendation of a majority of the Inspectors of the district or upon the recommendation of the Board of School Superintendents.

It is thus evident that a teacher's position was secure under this law unless he was a criminal. It is a matter of common knowledge that teachers are seldom removed, and that if they are writs of certiorari are obtained and teachers reinstated by the courts.

The charter provides that a teacher may be removed by a majority vote of the board, but only after charges have been preferred and a trial has been had, so that the chances of removing an incompetent are no greater now than they ever were.

Teachers in other cities of the State and in the country are in a different position, for their contracts are renewed from year to year, and it is therefore an easy matter to get rid of an incompetent teacher on the expiration of a license. In New York City licenses are made permanent after two years, and this easy way of getting rid of the incompetent is not possible.

The Ahearn bill is the first attempt to fix salaries absolutely without regard to competency. It is were true, as must be assumed by its advocates, that every teacher in the New York schools had a meritorious record, there would be less objection to the bill, although it is an outrageous interference with the right of home rule and the power of the school boards to regulate salaries. But, as the case stands, the bill puts a premium on incompetency. No matter what a woman teacher's record is, she is entitled to an increase of salary on the expiration of so many years of service.

SCHOOL OFFICIAL.

New York, April 12, 1898.

THE FRENCH PREMIER ON CUBA.

The London Standard thus reports the passages regarding Cuba in M. Hanotaux's reply to interpellations in the Chamber:

"As to Cuba, France had had to make some claims for indemnity to French subjects, and had obtained satisfaction from the Spanish Government. But, although they were fully alive to the necessity of upholding their own private interests, that necessity yielded in importance to the grave difficulties which for a long time past had beset the Cuban question. The whole world was now watching with emotion and anxiety the course of the struggle going on in the island. The whole world was earnestly anxious for its termination. The interests already injured or menaced, the courage and perseverance displayed, daily added a fresh element to the dramatic character of these events. They were now asked what they had done and what they meant to do. The Chamber knew the esteem and sympathy which France entertained for the two great countries which the prolongation of these difficulties had placed face to face. On the one hand, ancient and faithful relations of friendly neighborhood, affinities of race, an incessant intercourse and community of business, sentiment and respect inspired by the patriotism of a heroic people. On the other hand, a mighty Republic, the sister of their own, full of ardor and impulse, relying on her valor and intrepidity, eagerly calling for an issue to evils of which she has a share, and which have already lasted a long time. That was the situation they had to confront. In this debate, which involved questions of honor as well as questions of interest, the first duty of the French Government was unceasingly to make known to the two powers the universally felt desire that the idea of a bloody and redoubtable conflict should be set aside. If these two parties sought, by a common accord, the aid of sure and impartial friends to arrive at an amicable settlement of so grave a question, they would find ever ready good will to promote their wish, and that of the French Government would not be wanting. But it would be a departure from that reserve which was incumbent upon them to go beyond that, and he (M. Hanotaux) could not do so. He could only give a fresh expression to the earnest wish they all entertained for an equitable settlement, which should safeguard honor and liberty, and preserve to the two nations, equally dear to their hearts, the inestimable blessings of peace." [Loud applause.]

By Telephone.

Madrid to Washington—At the request of the Pope, I have proclaimed a suspension of hostilities in Cuba. But the Cubans do not suspend. On the contrary, they are more hostile than ever. What do you say to that?

Washington to Madrid—I am not in this. Better ring up the Vatican.

NUGGETS.

Flimsy.

Wickwire—Say, I have been carrying those I. O. U.'s of yours until they are almost worn out.

Mudge—Don't they make a miserable quality of paper nowadays?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Return Shot.

Mr. Boarder—Mrs. Caterer, let me tell you that if you want to be up to the times you'll have to get a sideboard.

Mrs. Caterer—And let me tell you, Mr. Boarder, that if you ain't more up to time in your payments you'll have to get outside board.—Boston Courier.

Another Embarrassment.

"What," inquired the Subordinate Spanish officers, "is meant by a 'cessation of hostilities?'"

"That means that we are to cease fighting," replied another.

"But how can we? We aren't the ones who have been doing the fighting!"—Washington Star.

Has Its Disadvantages.

"I suppose you are very glad that your husband is entirely cured of his rheumatism?" said a doctor recently to a fashionable lady of Germantown.

"Yes, I suppose I ought to be," answered the lady, "but from now on we will have to guess at the weather or buy a barometer if his bones quit aching before a damp spell."—Philadelphia Call.

Thorough Work.

"It is reported that the Delaware peach crop is damaged," said the observant boarder.

"That is unusual," replied the cross-eyed boarder.

"Unusual? I thought it was the regular thing."

"Not at all. The regular thing is to have it totally destroyed several times by the middle of April."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE WEATHER BUREAU MAN.

From The Denver Evening Post.

All the reading world is cussin' at the wild and reckless way
The Keywestionable scribblers send the news from Florida;
They are classed as gifted liars with a wondrous wealth of gall,
Worthy rivals of old Beelzebub, the father of them all.
And their wild prevarications we are willing to concede
In the fairy tale procession travel mighty near the lead,
But in making flighty guesses not a sinner of them can
Hold an old-time tallow candle to the weather bureau man.

He will scan the distant heavens with a sharp official eye,
He will feel the vap'rish whiskers of the breezes passing by,
He will peer at the horizon with a scientific squint
And survey the realms of cloudland for each noted shade or tint.
Then he'll bunch his observations an' will wait to hear by wire
From his wise contemporary, the Chicago weather liar;
If he says there'll be a blizzard you can figure on a fan,
For ol' Nature likes to monkey with the weather bureau man.

When he says there'll be a freeze-up, you can figure on a thaw,
When he calls for balmy weather, you can bet it will be raw,
When he tells us fair and warmer, then the wind begins to blow,
And cavorts around the country till it hustles up a snow.
When the storm flag is a flying from the Governmental dome,
Giving all the people warning that they'd better stay at home,
If you've figured on a picnic don't you ever change a plan,
For he'll give you picnic weather, that eccentric bureau man.

Every rancher with a goosebone sticking in a handy crack,
Every feller with rheumatics in his limbs or in his back,
And the yellow-back observers of the almanac design
Can inform you if the weather will be stormy or be fine,
But the signal service fellers perched away up in the air
Always say it will be stormy when it's going to be fair,
And as liars we award them every biscuit in the pan—
Ananias wasn't in it with the weather bureau man.

ASIATIC SQUADRON ALERT

Officers and Men Make Up a Purse to Get News of the Trouble Arising with Spain.

SHIPS GATHERED AT HONGKONG

The Boston Makes a Surprising Run from Chemulpo—Coal Secured in Spite of Difficulties—Prince Henry Wins Friends.

HONGKONG, March 16.—It is now just a month since the terrible explosion which wrecked the Maine, and yet officers of the United States warships here have none but the most meagre general news of the sad event. Unable to stand the strain of uncertainty any longer, about a week since the officers and men of the fleet made up a purse and cabled home for some news. The reply informed the Americans that "great excitement prevailed; sinking of Maine suspected not accidental; war preparations active; a commission inquiring into matter," and gave the names of officers who lost their lives. That is the sum total of the information received to date, and yet the squadron is kept in readiness to move at a few hours' notice.

On Saturday, Feb. 26, Commodore Dewey received important advices and orders from Washington, a consultation of commanding officers was held, and prompt action was taken to collect the squadron at this port and put it in the highest possible state of readiness.

The cruiser Concord, which had just arrived on this station, had been sent to Chemulpo, Korea, to relieve the cruiser Boston, which had been lying there five months.

It is understood to be the policy of the United States Government to keep a warship at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, the capital, at all times. Both ships mentioned were telegraphed to proceed here with the utmost dispatch.

Coal Secured with Difficulty.

The question of coaling the fleet in Hongkong was a serious one. All the good coal on hand in all the ports of India, China, and the rest of the Far East has been bought up by the British Admiralty in anticipation of trouble with Germany or Russia. The Germans had, however, secured 1,000 tons of Cardiff coal, which was being held here for them. They cabled that day that they would not need the coal. The Paymaster of the American fleet heard of this and promptly snapped it up. It was just about enough to fill up the bunkers of the cruisers Olympia and Raleigh and the United States gunboat Petrel. This was gotten on board in most rapid fashion, the ships coaling all night in some cases. All repair work on the engines ashore was stopped, and everything was got in readiness to leave in a few hours. Since then the necessary daily expenditures of coal have been replaced promptly so that the United States squadron has full bunkers at all times.

When Commodore Dewey cabled for the Boston and Concord, then lying off Chemulpo, the orders to come here were totally unexpected. Yet the two ships were able to start the next day—Monday, Feb. 28—and Friday morning the people of Hongkong were astonished to find that they had arrived at midnight, having made the run of over 1,300 miles in less than four days, and at an average speed of over fourteen knots. This was a really remarkable performance, and the Boston carried off the honors.

Five Ships Ready to Attack Manila.

On her trial ten years ago the best speed made by the Boston for one hour was 15.6 knots with eight boilers and forced draught, and yet in this run from Chemulpo, with only six boilers and natural draught, she made an average of 14 knots for nearly four days. Further, she had to slow down twice in order not to leave the Concord, which is a 17-knot gunboat, just overhauled and recommissioned, and of several years' newer design. This run is a matter of great congratulation to her builders, and the officers now on her, as showing the present efficiency of even the first ships of the new navy. It will be noticed that this was not a trial trip spurt of four hours, with picked coal in a smooth sea, but a run made under all service conditions, at a few hours' notice, on the open sea, and for 1,300 miles.

Commodore Dewey has now assembled here five efficient modern cruisers that are ready to sail in a few hours, and should the Spanish imbroglio lead to hostilities, a dash across the China Sea of 700 miles would put the United States fleet in possession of Manila. Although the Spaniards have a list of seventeen vessels doing duty in these waters, a glance over it shows that most of them are really tugboats of 800 tons' displacement, with only two modern cruisers of about 3,000 tons. The latter could easily be handled by the Raleigh or Boston.

Prince Henry a Good Fellow.

At the close of the last revolution in the Philippine Islands several of the old leaders sought asylum in Hongkong. Promptly on the receipt of the news of the extremely strained relations between the United States and Spain these men disappeared from their old haunts in this city, and now a violent rebellion has broken out in the provinces near Manila. Immediately after the receipt of news of the outbreak, the land wires between Manila and Bolinoa, where the cable lands from Hongkong, were cut, which rendered impossible the gathering of any reliable news of affairs in Manila. Five days ago a report came that an English operator had been shot by the insurgents near Bolinoa. The British cruiser Edgar, then lying at Hongkong, was hurriedly dispatched to investigate the matter. She is now in Manila, but has not made any public report of affairs.

On March 7 the squadron commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia arrived after its long and vexatious cruise from Kiel. The Prince flies the flag of a Rear Admiral from the old battleship Deutschland, and has the cruiser Gefion in company with him. He has naturally been the subject of a great deal of curiosity, and has been much fêted officially and socially. Throughout it all he has borne himself with such dignity and good-fellowship that those who were inclined to smile have ended by admiring him and becoming loud in his praise.

The Acting Governor of Hongkong, Major Gen. Black, gave a large garden party on March 14, to which the officers of all nationalities and the élite of the city were invited to meet the Prince at Government House. The Prince had only expected to remain here for a few days, but he decided to have many necessary repairs on the Deutschland made here, so the ship has gone into dry dock over in Kowloar, while he has taken up his residence with Gen. Black at Government House. A few nights since he dined all the naval officers of and above the rank of Captain on board his flagship. The United States Navy was represented by Commodore Dewey and Capts. Wilder, Gridley, and Coghlan.

Powers Add to Their Fleets.

The fleets of all the powers in these waters are being strengthened enormously. Closely following the British first-class cruiser Powerful has come the British battleship Barfleur, with another battleship, the Victorious, on her way out. A few days ago the powerful battleships of Russia, the Navami and the Sissorg Valeki, arrived in Hongkong, and are coaling before proceeding to Port Arthur. Their great first-class cruiser, the Rossia, in reply to which England had to build the Powerful, of slightly greater tonnage and speed, also arrived on the station a few weeks ago. The French are sending a battleship and a first-class cruiser.

All sorts of vague rumors are passing about as to threatened revolts in the interior of China, one of the most substantial being that the old Black Flags, who were disbanded after the late war between China and France, are gathering together to indulge in a revolt on their own account, if certain old claims of theirs are not settled by the Imperial Government. Report says that troops are being massed on both sides of the Tonquin-China border.

RUSSIAN AND CHINESE FIGHT.

The Trouble at Kin-Chou Due to an Attempt to Seize the Town.

PEKIN, April 12.—Details of the conflict between the Russians and Chinese at Kin-Chou tend to show it was due to an attempt made by the Russian commander to take possession of the town. He tried to persuade the Chinese General that Kin-Chou belonged to Russia by virtue of the recent agreement arrived at between China and Russia regarding the cession of Ports Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

The Russian Commander demanded the evacuation of the place within twenty-four hours, the Chinese refused to leave, and the matter was eventually referred to Pekin and St. Petersburg.

ANGLO-SAXON TARS WIN.

British and Americans, 150 Strong, Vanquish 400 Russians, French, and Germans in Hongkong.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12.—Fourth Officer Hepburn of the steamer Empress of Japan, now in port, tells of a big street fight in Hongkong. Just before the steamer sailed, a row occurred in a saloon between Russian and English sailors. A squad of Russian sailors on land held a council of war, and hostilities were declared against the Anglo-Saxon race. In thirty minutes 400 German, French, and Russian sailors had lined three deep along Queen Street, which is 25 feet wide, for 100 yards, from Joss Temple to the water edge, and defied the Yankees and Johnnie Bulls to break their ranks, jeering them for cowards.

The Yankees and Britishers, 150 strong, not half the number of the enemy, advanced to the charge, shoulder to shoulder, some crying, "Hail, Columbia!" and some "God Save the Queen!" They drove like a mighty wedge through the mass of foreigners.

The allied German, French, and Russian forces were soon surrounded, and, in the words of an eye-witness, "the small squad of Anglo-Saxons knocked seven bells out of them." The police were powerless to interfere. The officers hurried to shore in launches, but the hostilities did not cease till the allied forces cried for quarter.

Capt. Campbell Dies at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—When the British steamer Lake Ontario, from St. John, New Brunswick, on March 30 and Halifax on April 1, for this port, arrived here yesterday, the chief officer, who was in command, reported that Capt. Campbell, of the Lake Ontario, died when that steamer was a day out from Halifax. His body has been landed here.

Mr. Gladstone Rather Better.

HAWARDEN, April 12.—The bulletin issued this evening as to Mr. Gladstone's condition says: "Mr. Gladstone is rather better after a somewhat restless night and morning."

Mrs. Gladstone is suffering from an attack of influenza.

Switzerland Bars Our Fruit.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 12.—The Government has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits. This action was taken owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale in the fruit imported recently.

The Rev. John Jenkins Dead.

LONDON, April 12.—The Rev. John Jenkins, formerly in the active work of the ministry in Philadelphia and Montreal, died here to-day.

WELLS COLLEGE ALUMNAE.

The Eastern Association Holds Its Fifteenth Annual Reunion.

The fifteenth annual reunion of the Eastern Association of Wells College was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's. The college was well represented by alumnae, former students, and undergraduates. The luncheon was preceded by an informal reception, when the new President, Mrs. Emma Lampert Cooper, met and was welcomed by members from the class of '69 to '99.

The guests of honor were Miss Helen F. Smith, Dean of Wells, and Mrs. W. E. Waters, wife of the college President, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

The annual reports were read, and then followed a programme of music and brief addresses.

A Charity Performance.

An entertainment entitled "An Hour with Omar Khayyam," consisting of the Song-Cyclus, "In a Persian Garden," will be given at the home of James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, under the direction of Victor Harris, on Monday afternoon, for the benefit of the University Settlement Society. There will be a fifteen minutes' explanatory address by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College. Tickets, at $5, are limited to 300, and can be obtained from Mrs. Charles T. Barney, 101 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. John H. Bradford, Albemarle Hotel; Mrs. James A. Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. William P. Douglass, 28 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place; Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue; Victor Harris, The Alpine, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, or Mrs. Gustave J. Wetzler, 45 West Fifty-eighth Street.

A Statement from Miss Fielde.

Miss Adele M. Fielde, Secretary of the League for Political Education, denies that she went to the Central Labor Union on Sunday last, or wished to address that body on politics. She went there, she says, the previous Sunday for the sole purpose of inviting the delegates to attend lectures now being given before the league in Mendelssohn Hall. The union, Miss Fielde goes on to say, was apparently engrossed in business that had no pause, and she went away, leaving the invitation to be given by a delegate.

Fair for the Gallaudet Home.

A fair in aid of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, near Poughkeepsie, was opened yesterday in the basement of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, and will continue from noon to 10 P. M. to-day. Miss Virginia Gallaudet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who founded the home, and is rector emeritus of the church, and Mrs. Buhle, a deaf-mute, are in charge of the affair.

The Nahma Sails for Scotland.

NEWPORT, April 12.—The steam yacht Nahma finished coaling at Fall River Monday, and sailed for Scotland this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet did not sail on her.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Gertrude Bennett's entertainment at Sherry's of recitations and music will take place to-morrow, not to-day as previously stated.

Paul Du Chaillu lectured on "Journeys in the Land of the Midnight Sun, in Winter and Summer," using stereopticon views, in Chickering Hall yesterday in aid of St. Mark's Day Nursery.

Col. and Mrs. David S. Brown gave a reception last evening at their home, One Hundred and Second Street and Riverside Drive, in honor of the thirty-fourth anniversary of their wedding. The house was illuminated with about 300 electric lights.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association gave the Little Mothers their annual Easter festival in Webster Hall, in Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon. About 400 children were entertained with music, recitations, and refreshments, and S. S. Packard gave a stereopticon lecture.

Mrs. J. Henry Lange gave an Easter dance last evening at her home, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mrs. Lange, who wore a gown of silver gray satin, with thread lace, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Albert Klamroth and Miss Aurelia Lange, her daughters.

The Brooklyn Southern Society gave the last of its series of four dances last evening in the reception room of the Hotel St. George, in Clark Street, Brooklyn, and it proved to be the largest of any yet held. The reception room and gallery were beautifully decorated with Easter lilies, palms, and potted plants, and an orchestra, inclosed in a massive screen of palms, furnished music for dancing. Supper was served at 11:30 o'clock.

There was a reception to the delegates and foreign guests of the Huguenot Society yesterday afternoon by Mrs. James M. Lawton at the Hotel Grosvenor, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. There are to be meetings at the French Church, in West Twenty-second Street, to-day and to-morrow, and it was said that nearly all of those who are to read papers were at the reception yesterday. The list includes Edward Belleroche of London, Prof. Samuel M. Jackson of the New York University, Paul de Félice, Prof. Henry M. Baird, N. Weiss, French delegate; the Rev. A. V. Whittmeyer, A. Giraud Browning of London, and others.

THE GRAU COMPANY MEETING.

The Stockholders Elect Directors and Officers Are Chosen.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the stock was represented by proxy. The Board of Directors elected consisted of Maurice Grau, Edward Lauterbach, Frank M. Sanger, Charles Frasier, Henry Dasian, Robert Dunlap, and B. Franklin de Freece. The Directors elected Maurice Grau President and Edward Lauterbach Vice President.

The fiscal year of the company does not end until May 1, and only a partial report of the financial success of the company was submitted. It is understood that, irrespective of the $52,000 rent due the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company, the deficit will be only about $11,000, and as there has not been a season of opera, the Directors regard this showing extremely gratifying.

ORATORIO SOCIETY FESTIVAL.

The Celebration of Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary Begins.

The festival celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Oratorio Society of New York began at Carnegie Hall last evening under the most favorable auspices, a full house, a chorus and orchestra in excellent condition, and an enthusiasm that pervaded both the auditorium and the stage. After the first choral selections the Rev. Dr. van Dyke delivered a brief and pleasant address, which was in large part a deserved eulogy of Dr. Leopold Damrosch and the work which he began in New York, and which has been taken up and continued in somewhat different directions by his two sons.

The programme was with equal propriety largely devoted to Dr. Damrosch's compositions. It began with his "Festival Overture," of which the modernity is much less striking now than at the time of its composition, and the second part was given to "Sulamith." Wagnerisms and all, the oratorio is a work of genius and is fully entitled to a place among the choral classics. It was heard throughout, not merely with respect, but with pleasure, and the most striking number, "Arise, My Love," and the final fugal chorus were very heartily applauded. Upon the whole, the choral work was very good.

The undue predominance of the sopranos injured the balance of voices, but in so large a chorus the director is driven to the hard choice of overloading the soprano part and rejecting competent singers. The singing was upon the whole marked rather by vigor and spirit than by finish, as was also to be expected, but it was very pleasant to listen to. In the oratorio the chorus was assisted by an octet of amateurs whose voices suffered from stage fright at the beginning of their number, but improved steadily as it went on, and by those trusty professionals, Mme. Gadski and Mr. Evan Williams.

The other numbers of the chorus were characteristic selections from Bach, Mozart, Palestrina, and Mendelssohn. The orchestra played the overture and the important instrumental number of the oratorio notably well, and accompanied, as is usual under Mr. Damrosch, with discretion. To-night, at the second concert of the festival, Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" will be given.

LEDERER'S LONDON EFFORT.

The American Burlesque, "The Belle of New York," Well Received.

LONDON, April 12.—Mr. George W. Lederer's experiment of transplanting American burlesque to London has resulted happily, despite the English critics' predictions of disaster. "The Belle of New York,' with the entire American cast, the book even being unexpurgated of American slang, was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre to-night. The smart audience was at first disposed to be cold, but it gradually thawed until the close, when it called out the principals and Mr. Lederer.

Comparisons with the Gaiety Girls were inevitable, but the consensus of opinion among the clubmen was that the American girls are handsomer and more vivacious.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has secured José Van Den Berg to conduct the new opera, "The Koreans," which will be produced at that theatre on April 25.

Miss Alice Atherton has canceled her foreign engagements, and has signed a contract with Edward E. Rice for next season. It is Mr. Rice's intention to feature her in the production.

Manager William A. Brady has refused a liberal offer for the Australian rights to "Way Down East." It would be impossible to send the original company to the antipodes, as it is booked for the principal American cities next season.

Miss Amelia Bingham has signed a contract with William J. Block and Frank Mordaunt to play the leading woman's part with the Columbus Theatre stock company, which will open at the Columbus Theatre on April 25.

The fourth piano recital by Josef Hofmann will take place at Carnegie Music Hall at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Young Hofmann will be heard in classic selections from Beethoven, Liszt, Schubert, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Mendelssohn, and also in a composition of his own.

"The Isle of Champagne" will have a revival at the Broadway Theatre with Thomas Q. Seabrooke in the title rôle again. This attraction will follow the four weeks' engagement of "The Wedding Day." Mr. Seabrooke's leading lady will be Miss Katherine Germaine, and a Parisian premiere danseuse has been engaged.

There seems to be a desire for the production of George Broadhurst's comedy, "What Happened to Jones," in London, and yesterday George W. Lederer cabled his partner, George McLellan, to open negotiations with Henry Sire and arrange, if possible, to have the entire company with scenery sail on next Saturday's steamer. Mr. Sire said last night that the company would probably sail on April 23, opening a week later at the Royalty Theatre for an indefinite run.

At the performances this afternoon and to-night Miss Ada Rehan will appear for the last time this season as Rosalind in "As You Like It." Mr. Daly, in recognition of the successful season with Miss Rehan, will distribute as a souvenir a beautifully bound and profusely illustrated copy of Mr. Winter's study of Miss Rehan. To-morrow night the theatre will be closed, and on Friday evening the annual supplementary season will begin with the production of the musical comedy "La Poupée."

Many of the members of Miss Julia Arthur's company have returned to New York, and made engagements for the balance of the season with other companies. Arthur Lewis, brother of Miss Arthur, confirmed the marriage of his sister, but refused to make public the time and place of her marriage. He was very much at a loss as to how the marriage became public, as it was the intention of the family to keep it quiet until Miss Arthur had fully been restored to health. Mr. Arthur said that his sister would not abandon the stage, and he is now actively engaged in preparation for next season's production, which will open at Detroit on Oct. 3.

Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre Company concluded arrangements yesterday for the production of "The Highwayman" at Manhattan Beach for two weeks in August. The company will close a very successful season in this city on Saturday night, after which it will go on a long tour of the principal cities, ending practically its season the latter part of May. The company will probably rest for the months of June and July, opening in August at Manhattan Beach. There was some talk recently of Camille Darville going to Berlin to sing in the proposed productions of De Koven and Smith's operas, but her contract with Mr. McCormick calls for her appearance in his opera up to the close of the season, in August.

Representatives of an English syndicate have been in this country for some time endeavoring to secure enough talent for the establishment of a permanent minstrel show in London to succeed the famous Moore & Burgess minstrel show, which has been dissolved. After following Lew Dockstader through the country for some time to convince themselves that he is qualified to fill the bill, they reached the conclusion yesterday that he was the man, and a contract was immediately entered into for a term of five years, with the privilege that either party may cancel it at the conclusion of the first year. Mr. Dockstader will receive a large salary, and he is to secure some other clever Americans to complete the company. He will leave for London about the latter part of July, after he concludes an engagement in San Francisco.

EASTER TUESDAY WEDDINGS

Miss Emily M. Wurster, ex-Mayor Wurster's Daughter, Married to Edward T. Horwill.

NOTABLE BROOKLYN CEREMONY

The Rev. J. Erskine Adams Officiates in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church—Miss Lord Becomes Mrs. Alley—Other Marriages.

One of the most brilliant of the many weddings of this season was that of Miss Emily Wurster, daughter of Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and Edward T. Horwill, a well-known clubman of Brooklyn, which took pace at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. J. Erskine Adams, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Louise Wurster, as maid of honor, who was attired in a grown of white silk net over green satin, trimmed with appliqué ribbon, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Stiger of Manhattan, Miss Clara Miller, Miss Janet Lamb, Miss Jessie Murphy, Miss Laurine Wagner of Summit, N. J., and Miss Caroline Wurster. They all wore costumes of white net over white taffeta, trimmed with green ribbons, and held bouquets of bridal roses tied with green.

Frederick D. Mackay of Bay Ridge was best man, and the ushers were Charles Cartledge, H. Olin Wilson, Benjamin Whittaker, Erskine H. Lott, J. Astley Griffin, Joseph McKay, William C. Ayres, and Charles L. Debevoise.

The bride was gowned in white satin, with point lace trimmings, and wore a tulle veil with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's mother was clad in a gown of changeable brocade of pink and silver.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents in Rodney Street, and a collation was served at 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Horwill left at midnight for a Southern trip. They will make their home at 1,190 Dean Street, Brooklyn, upon their return.

Among the guests were Judge Jesse Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Berri, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross Appelton, Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. John S. McKeon, Judge J. Lott Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Schroeder, Miss Marion Van Brunt, Justice and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wurster.

Alley—Lord.

The wedding of Miss Susie Isabelle Lord, Mrs. Charles Lord's daughter, and Henry Thomas Alley, which took place at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church at noon yesterday, was one of the prettiest of Easter Tuesday. A vested choir of thirty-five voices, under the guidance of the church organist, Richard Henry Warren, sang the wedding marches, the "Lohengrin" before and Mendelssohn's after the ceremony. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, officiated.

The church was decorated with Easter lilies, palms, jonquils, and other Spring flowers. The ushers, who headed the bridal procession, were Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, Daniel Winslow, Lewis Coleman Hall, and George Hartley, who took the place of George W. Dewey, who was unexpectedly called away. The bridesmaids, who followed, gowned in white mousseline de sole over white taffeta, wearing white hats with white plumes and Spring flowers, and carrying pink roses, were Miss Grace Alley of Petersburg, Va., the bridegroom's sister; Miss Edyth Hubbard, and Miss Adeline Salisbury. Miss Zaidee Lord, the bride's sister, who was maid of honor, came next, wearing embroidered mousseline de sole over white satin, with silver-trimmed waist, a short tulle veil, and three white plumes in her hair, and carrying a cascade of white daisies.

The bride came in on the arm of her brother, Nathan Holcome Lord, who gave her away, and she met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Walter S. Alley, as best man, at the chancel. She wore white satin trimmed with point applique lace, and a lace veil, fastened with a diamond star, and carried a white vellum prayer book. The choir sang the sevenfold anthem directly before the benediction was pronounced.

A reception at Mrs. Lord's home, 61 West Seventy-third Street, followed. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Trevor, Miss Rosina Boardman, Mrs. James Dillon of Boston, Miss Mabel Martin of Albany, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McMichael, and Mr. and Mrs. William W. House being among the guests. Spring flowers formed the decorations, in which the prevailing tone was pink.

The bridegroom comes from Petersburg, Va., and is a son of the late Henry Thomas Alley. He belongs to the Calumet and the Marine Field Club, and the Southern Society. The bride, who is a lineal descendant of John Adams, second President of the United States, received among her wedding gifts, pieces of table silver belonging to President Adams and his daughter Abigail, and formerly used in the White House. They were gifts of her grandmother, Mrs. G. Furman, and her grandaunt, Mrs. C. E. Monell of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Alley will live at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Thompson—McKeever.

In St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 8 P. M. yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Greer united in marriage Miss Marion McKeever and Phillips Blagden Thompson. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. The bride wore white satin and point lace, and a tulle veil caught with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by her father, J. Lawrence McKeever. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Colgate, Miss Janet Louise Henderson, Miss Elizabeth Hare, and Miss Amy Hawkshurst Mills. Linzee Blagden was best man, and the ushers were Philip Dalton, Samuel Blagden, Edward McVickar, Richardson Thurston, Dexter Blagden, and Chauncey McKeever. A wedding breakfast and reception for about 150 persons followed at the home of the bride's father, 164 Lexington Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will take a Southern trip of about two weeks and will live at the Vancorlear, 201 West Fifty-fifth Street, on their return.

Bingham—Robertson.

ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Miss Estelle Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Robertson, was married to Arthur Norwood Bingham, at Christ Church, in East Orange, at 5 P. M. to-day by the Rev. William W. Davis. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Robertson. The best man was Edward Bingham of Chicago. The bridesmaids were the Misses Anne Blackwell and Marguerite D. Bliven of New York, Miss Katharine Farbsworth of South Orange, and the Misses Julia Bingham, Bessie Morrill, and Anne Betts of East Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham will sail for England to-morrow.

Fisher—Cox.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 12.—Miss Ada Cox, daughter of Jennings S. Cox of this place, and Robert E. Fisher were married this afternoon at Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of New York, performed the ceremony. Five hundred people were present. The boy choir of St. John's Chapel of New York headed the bridal procession. Thomas R. Fisher, Jr., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Belden, Miss Edith Smull, Miss Annie C. Johnson, Miss L. E. Barbier, Miss Belden, and Miss Mary Shreve. The maid of honor was Miss Annie L. Cuff of Richmond, Va.

Lamberton—Hernandez.

Miss Constance Josephine Hernandez, daughter of Charles Fabian Hernandez, was married to Alfred D. Lamberton yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant. The bride's family is connected with many of the most prominent in Cuba and with the Spanish noble houses of the Duke of Alva and the Counts O'Reilly and Fernandino. Major Gen. Francisco Carrillo, the commander in chief of the Cuban insurgents in Havana Province, is a cousin of the bride. Mr. Lamberton is a broker in Wall Street.

Walker—Olcott.

ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Miss Jessie Munn Olcott, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George P. Olcott of East Orange, was married at 8 o'clock to-night in Grace Church, this city, to Hobart Alexander Walker of Brooklyn. Bishop Starkey of the Diocese of Newark, who married the parents of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Frances Alliger of New York. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Olcott, Mabel Condit, Henrietta Walker, Amy Walker, and Marjorie Olcott. The best man was Randall O. Walker.

Warrin—Nadal.

A pretty wedding, with its contrasts of green and white in the bride's and bridesmaids' dresses and the decorations of the altar, was that of Miss Jane Nadal to Ernest Warrni at noon yesterday at St. Ignatius's Church. The maid of honor was Miss Locke, and the bridesmaids, Miss Gregory, Miss Maben, Miss Mills, Miss Lord, Miss Jessie Lord, and Miss Rundle. The best man was Stephen Williams. The bride was given away by her brother, E. S. Nadal. The ushers were Bernard Nadal, Ogden Warrin, Richard Warrin, Charles Tatham, and Mr. Merriam.

Sheldon—Tilney.

ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Miss Harriet Jamieson Tilney, daughter of John S. Tilney, and Butler Sheldon of Columbus, Ohio, were married this evening at St. Mark's Church, West Orange, by the Rev. Frank B. Reasor, assisted by the Rev. Charles Mason. The maid of honor was Miss Georgiana Tilney. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Tilney, Miss Harriet Sheldon, Miss Carman Ryan of Williamsport, Penn., Miss Grace Dixon of Chicago, Miss Ann Reynolds, and Miss Julia Bredt of Orange. William Lanman of Columbus, Ohio, was best man.

Burt—Knight.

Miss Grace Knight, daughter of Mrs. Charles Knight of 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was married yesterday afternoon in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to George Frederick Burt, son of George Hamilton Burt. The Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman performed the ceremony. Miss Marion Knight was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Olive Hitchcock, Josephine Wupperman, Lulu Kathryne Thorley, Georgie Day, and Alte Stilwell. Prof. A. H. Phillips of Princeton, N. J., was best man.

Hoen—Griffing.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 12.—Miss Grace Griffing, eldest daughter of Timothy M. Griffing, was married here to-day to Irving W. Hoen of Baltimore. The Rev. James M. Philputt of New York performed the ceremony. Miss Caroline P. Wilson of Riverhead was maid of honor, and the Misses Angeline P. Griffing and Mabel Griffing, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids. Ernest Hoen of Richmond was best man.

Faulkner—Bogert.

WESTFIELD, N. J., April 12.—The marriage of Miss Georgianna Bogert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bogert, and Edward Harman Faulkner drew a large crowd of the prominent society people of Westfield to St. Paul's Episcopal Church this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Fiske. Miss Nellie Bogert was maid of honor. Oscar Ironmonger of Brooklyn was best man.

Harrison—Sackett.

In the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, last evening Miss Fannie Bertine Sackett, daughter of the late Guernsey Sackett of 477 Greene Avenue, and Arthur Jewett Harrison were married. The Rev. Dr. John G. Bacchus performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Marie Josephine Delatour. Miss Mae Luney and Miss Sarah Kelly were the bridesmaids. Frederick Bagley of Buffalo was best man.

Smith—Weaver.

Miss Clara Louise Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Weaver of 1 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, was married at 5 o'clock last evening to Cornelius Ogden Smith in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg. Miss Helen Slater was the maid of honor. The best man was Harry Schafuss.

Vernon—Hodsdon.

Miss Marion Hodsdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hodsdon of 156 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miles Vernon were united in marriage at 4:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Marie and Miss Louise Hodsdon. Edward Collier served as best man.

Jackson—Hall.

Miss Sadiee Eleanor Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall of 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was married last evening to Richard Davis Jackson, Jr., of Washington at the home of her parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Cobden of Larchmont Manor. Miss Edna Hall was maid of honor. David Nevins was best man.

Francis—Greaves.

WESTFIELD, N. J., April 12.—In the First Baptist Church, in this town, this afternoon at 6 o'clock Miss Mary Alice Greaves became the wife of the Rev. George A. Francis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Francis of New York, a brother of the bridegroom.

Sabbath Association Election.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sabbath Association, held in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. Burrell, President, presiding, Bishop C. H. Fowler of Buffalo, the Rev. Dr. T. J. Brown of Utica, and the Rev. Dr. I. Jennings of Elmira were elected Vice Presidents to fill vacancies, and the Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell, H. H. O'Neill, and James Yereance of this city were elected to the Executive Committee. A. A. Robbins made a report of the work of the association at Albany during the past Winter in opposing proposed legislation in favor of secularizing the Sabbath. Poughkeepsie was selected as the place for holding the annual meeting in October next.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Bernard Hughes.

Dr. Bernard Hughes, brother of the Rev. Father Hughes of St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, Conn., died yesterday of liver complaint at his residence, 133 East Forty-third Street. Dr. Hughes was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1845, and came to this country at the age of twelve with his brother, settling in Hartford, Conn. He entered Fordham College in 1861, from which he was graduated in 1864. A year later he entered New York University. He won the Mott Medal, and received his degree in 1868 as a M. D. He was then appointed house surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, and resigned to practice his calling as a specialist in obstetrics.

Dr. Hughes was a member of the County Medical Society, Mohican Club, and was an Inspector of the Board of Health. He leaves a widow, seven daughters, and three sons, the eldest son being John Hughes, Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, at Fort Sheridan.

John Heeg.

John Heeg, an ex-Supervisor of the Town of Newtown, died at his home in Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, yesterday. He was born in East Williamsburg in December, 1848. Mr. Heeg enlisted in Company I, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry in 1867, and served until 1872. During the war with the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes he was orderly under Gen. E. A. Carr, and for a time he accompanied Buffalo Bill in his Western expeditions. After his discharge from the army he returned to Newtown, and in 1891 he was elected Supervisor. He was reelected in 1892 and 1893. He was married three times and leaves a widow and one daughter. He was a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, John Mitchell Lodge of Long Island City, the Newtown Provident Association, and the Wandowenock Engine Company, No. 1.

James W. Cusack.

Capt. James W. Cusack, a well-known citizen of Troy, died in that city April 10. He was born in Troy in 1832. He was a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of high degree, and Captain for several years of the famous Troy Citizens' Corps, known as the Sixth Separate Company. As commander of that corps he did service at the railroad riots in Albany and Buffalo, and was considered one of the best drill officers in the State. On account of ill-health he retired from business about two years ago. He is survived by a widow, who was his second wife, and one daughter by his first marriage. His first wife was a sister of John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of this city.

Obituary Notes.

PEDRO LIMA, an exporter, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, died Saturday in his sixty-first year at 350 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was buried yesterday.

DANIEL LEE, Sr., died at his home, 47 Walnut Street, Jersey City, on Sunday from pneumonia. He was born in Ireland in 1834 and had lived in Jersey City forty years, being engaged in the oil business. He is survived by his widow, four sons, and two daughters.

HIRAM C. NEWMAN, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died on Sunday from debility incident to old age, at the residence of his son, 97 Treers Avenue. He was born in Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1813. In early life he removed to Brooklyn, and for forty years kept a dry goods store in New York. He went to Virginia in 1869, and remained there until 1887, when he removed to Jersey City, where he engaged in the coal business. He retired in January because of illness. He was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He is survived by five sons.

PHILIP BRADFORD NILES, aged thirty-two, a broker, of 35 Broadway, died at his home, 11 West Ninth Street, yesterday morning after an illness of two years.

Mr. Niles received his early education at St. Paul's School, Sing Sing, and later finished his studies in England. On his return to this country he became a member of the Stock Exchange, and entered as a partner the banking house of his father, Lucien H. Niles & Co. He married in November, 1894, Miss Sarah Brookman, daughter of the late Henry D. Brookman of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Racquet and Tuxedo Clubs, and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

JOHN LLOYD BROOME DEAD.

His Son, Capt. G. C. Broome, Married in Washington on the Day of Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 12.—Lieut. Col. John Lloyd Broome died here to-day, after an illness of several months. His son, Capt. George Cochrane Broome, was married this morning in Washington to Miss Barbour, and started immediately for this city to reach the bedside of his father. The wedding, which was to have taken place April 14, was hastened because of Col. Broome's illness.

Col. Broome was the only surviving son of Capt. John Lloyd Broome and a grandson of Lieut. Col. John Broome, an early Lieutenant Governor of New York State, after whom Broome County was named. Deceased was born in New York City in 1824.

JAMES L. HOLDEN DEAD.

His Assailant, Holliday, Held for Manslaughter.

James L. Holden, the wealthy real estate owner of Jersey City, who was assaulted March 23 by John Holliday, died at his home, 245 Fifth Street, yesterday, from his injuries.

Holden, who was eighty-six years old, looked after the renting of his property himself. Holliday was one of his tenants. His rent was in arrears, and he went to the furniture store at 483 Grove Street, where Holliday was employed, to demand the money due him. Holliday was angry because he called at the store, and threw him out on the sidewalk, where he fell. He was removed to his home, where, on account of his age and feeble condition, his recovery was said to be doubtful. Holliday was held on a charge of assault. He was rearrested yesterday on a charge of manslaughter and committed without bail.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 668 6th Av., near 39th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1860.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angostura Bitters. Genuine—Dr. Siegert's—imported from South America.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the best table water.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. **E. & W.**

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—CLARKSON.—On April 11, 1898, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, Clerment L. Clarkson and Adelaide Livingston, daughter of Howard Clarkson, Esq.

FISHER—COX.—On Tuesday, April 12, 1898, at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, Ada Dunnington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings S. Cox, to Robert C. Fisher.

LAMBERTON — HERNANDEZ. — On April 12, 1898, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Alfred D. Lamberton and Constance Josephine, daughter of Charles Fabian Hernandez. Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington newspapers please copy.

LOEW—BAKER.—On April 12, 1898, at the Church of All Souls, by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Florence Bellows Baker, daughter of George F. Baker, to William Goadby Loew.

MAY—MACY.—On Tuesday, April 12, at the bride's residence, No. 1,686 Westchester Av., by the Rev. Gibson Harris, Miss Florence Macy, daughter of Mr. Theodore E. Macy, to Mr. Edward Mortimer May, both of New York.

THOMPSON—McKEEVER.—On Tuesday, April 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Marion, daughter of J. Lawrence McKeever, to Phillips Blagden Thompson.

WARRIN—NADAL.—On Tuesday, April 12, at St. Ignatius's Church, by the Rev. Father Ritchie, Jane Nadal, daughter of the late Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., to Ernest Warrin.

DIED.

ALLAN.—On the 12th inst., Mary H. Allan, aged 42 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 449 West 21st St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Incineration private.

BACON.—On Sunday, April 10, Sherman J. Bacon, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 26 East 21st Street, at 4:30 P. M. Wednesday, April 13. Interment at convenience of family.

CUSACK.—At Troy, N. Y., April 10, Capt. James W. Cusack.
Funeral at St. John's Church, Troy, on Wednesday, the 13th, at 2:30 P. M.

INGLIS.—On Tuesday, April 12, Margaret Inglis, sister of the late Hon. William Inglis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the ninety-second year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NILES.—On Tuesday morning, April 12, at his home, 11 West 9th St., Philip Bradford Niles, in the thirty-second year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHMIDT.—On Sunday evening, April 10, at her residence, 126 West 43d Street, Mary Agnes, widow of the late Prof. Henry I. Schmidt.
Funeral service at the above address Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

STANFORD.—At her residence in Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, April 10, Harriet A. Marsh, widow of the late Thomas N. Stanford and daughter of the late Joseph Marsh of Perth Amboy, in the 87th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, April 13, upon the arrival of the 12:10 train from New York, Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt Street.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday, April 11, 1898, at Hotel Albert, James St. John, son of the late Milton and Sarah P. St. John.
Funeral services at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, April 13, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at her residence, New Brunswick, N. J., on Easter Day, April 10, Abby Hortense, widow of McRee Swift, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 246 George St., on Wednesday, April 13, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at her residence, New Brunswick, N. J., on Easter Day, April 10, Abby Hortense, widow of McRee Swift, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday, April 13, at 10:30 A. M.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

BROOKLYN RETAIL GROCERS.

They Indorse the Page Bill Aimed at the Sale of Liquors in Department Stores.

The Retail Grocers' Association met last night at 401 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. President Julius Schliemann occupied the chair. A resolution was passed requesting the grocers to hang subscription lists for the Maine Memorial Fund in their stores. H. F. Clapp, for the Law Committee, then offered a resolution requesting the Health Board to pass an ordinance forbidding grocers from displaying fruit and vegetables on the sidewalk, and from keeping fruit or vegetables in a sleeping or living room. In referring to the latter clause, Mr. Clapp said that some dealers kept their goods in their bedrooms and "slept on them."

There was an animated debate on the proposition. The proposed ordinance was adopted by a vote of 30 to 12.

Resolutions were introduced in support of the Page bill, passed by the Legislature, aimed at the sale of liquor by department stores. In the debate on these resolutions there were some interesting revelations by a committee which visited a number of department stores.

Mr. Gray, one of the committee, said that a member had gone to one of the largest department stores in New York, accompanied by his sister. The sister purchased a small flask of whisky, and received a corkscrew with it. She went into the ladies' parlor and found a number of well-dressed and apparently refined women sitting there, apparently all under the influence of liquor. Investigating further, she found in one of the rooms a number of empty whisky flasks.

The resolutions were carried. Among other things they recited that in department stores "small bottles containing about two ounces of liquor with small corkscrews all ready to use are sold in large numbers at 10 cents each, in very many cases the contents of these bottles being drunk on the premises." The resolutions requested Gov. Black to sign the bill.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALEXANDER, Julia, 638 E. 9th St.	50	11
APPEL, Chester A., 2,312 2d Av.	5	10
BENNIS, Pauline, 65 Canal St.	2	10
BELINGER, Mary A., 444 E. 122d St.	43	9
BENNING, John, 73 New Chambers.	2	11
BAMBERG, Mary, 248 10th Av.	1	11
COADY, Catharine, 17 Hancock St.	52	10
CONNOLLY, Ann, 402 W. 31st St.	73	10
CONNOR, Henry, 130 E. 4th St.	35	11
CORK, John, 118 W. 137th St.	70	11
CONRAD, Carl, City Hospital	35	11
CAREY, Mary, 126 Baxter St.	58	10
CLARK, Nicholas, 1,643 2d Av.	38	11
DE NAULT, Alice M., 1,708 Amsterdam Av.	1	11
DURBROM, Joseph, 783 3d Av.	30	11
DI MARA, Giuseppe, 232 E. 108th St.	37	10
DELMOUTH, Mark A., 229 E. 111th.	8	10
DAHL, Joseph, 629 6th St.	70	10
DARCONGOLO, Antonio, 408 E. 69th.	17	11
DERRICK, Rudolph, Metropolitan Hos.	37	11
DAVIS, Austin, 494 7th Av.	28	8
DEVANEY, Frank, 119 E. 109th St.	1	11
FORD, Bernard, 423 W. 49th St.	51	10
FLAHERTY, Mary J., 152 W. 124th.	1	10
FORBES, Harriet, Randall's Island	1	11
FREEL, Margaret, 229 Mulberry St.	76	10
GRILLO, Francesco, 94 James St.	55	11
GOLDMAN, Miriam, 927 6th Av.	68	9
GREER, Agnes, 135 Avenue D.	40	11
GUMBEL, Frederick P., 338 E. 45th.	32	11
GREGG, Cornelia H., 2,015 5th Av.	59	11
HENRY, Sallie, 632 W. 181st St.	24	10
HOEBER, Esther, 218 Eldridge St.	30	11
HOEBENER, Fritz, 607 E. 12th St.	58	11
HART, Mary, 323 E. 78th St.	74	10
HOLLAND, Patrick, 333 Cherry St.	24	9
HECKENRADER, Edward, 862 1st Av.	33	11
HARRIS, Israel, 73 Orchard St.	23	11
HUERTAS, Catharine, 791 Greenwich.	29	10
JENKS, George C., 24 Coenties Slip.	74	10
KEENAN, Mary, 223 E. 78th St.	69	11
KARTHAUS, Edward, 231 E. 107th St.	47	12
KELLY, Elizabeth, 202 Allen St.	18	10
KIEFER, Bernhard, 123 3d St.	50	10
KENNEFICK, Mary, 653 Water St.	3	10
KRULISH, Joseph, 1,382 1st Av.	37	10
KUNCHNER, Victor, 615 E. 15th St.	33	11
KEELER, Effie W., 164 St. Nicholas Av.	64	10
KRAMER, Joseph, 240 W. 65th St.	6	9
KELLY, Bernard, 459 11th Av.	50	11
KELLY, James P., Manh. State Hosp.	36	10
LINDNER, Anna, 88 Ridge St.	64	9
LEEMAN, Martha C., 311 E. 38th St.	33	11
MECCO, Josephine, 593 Grand St.	52	10
MURTHA, Julia A., 431 W. 48th St.	1	11
MAURER, Frank, 420 E. 8th St.	19	11
MURRAY, Ellen, 81 Thomas St.	65	9
MIKULEC, Tony, 114 Sheriff St.	4	10
MINGALOVE, Antonio, 238 E. 29th St.	1	11
MARKIENITZ, Joe, 143 Ludlow St.	1	12
MICHAELIS, Martin, 339 E. 54th St.	11	11
MARX, Jeanette, 46 Rivington St.	67	11
MILLER, John, 805 Greenwich St.	42	11
MURTHA, Mary, 98 E. 10th St.	31	10
McDAVITT, George, 112 W. 127th St.	64	9
McGIRR, John, 195 Murray St.	58	9
McCLAURY, Annie, 77 Barrow St.	54	12
NEHR, John, Randall's Island	6	10
O'LEARY, Mary, 514 W. 27th St.	46	10
O'ROURKE, Mary, 827 7th Av.	53	10
O'CALLAGHAN, Francis A., 682 6th Av.	58	10
O'KEEFE, Cornelius, 306 Henry St.	49	11
O'CONNELL, Daniel, 309 E. 103d St.	1	10
PORTER, Rachel, 256 3d Av.	69	10
PERLMITTER, Abraham, 153 Ludlow St.	1	11
PFEILSTRICKER, Charles, 976 8th Av.	45	11
POWERS, Margaret, 58 Broome St.	69	9
POWERS, Annie, 443 W. 32d St.	19	10
PATTERSON, Joseph T., 287 W. Houston St.	46	10
PADHENZER, Sadie, Infants' Hosp.	1	8
PHELPS, Mary C., 958 Woodycrest Av.	81	10
RYAN, Margaret, 514 W. 39th St.	45	10
ROTH, Samuel, 73 3d Av.	60	11
ROPER, Julius, 61 Oak St.	50	9
STUART, Mary, 427 W. 40th St.	74	10
SHINE, David, 2,717 8th Av.	34	10
SHIELDS, Annie, 972 6th Av.	31	9
STRATTMAN, Frederick, 147 Av. A.	51	9
SCHMIDT, Mary A., 126 W. 43d St.	98	10
TORBEN, Mary, 16 Vandam St.	61	10
TOBIN, Margaret, 423 West St.	55	11
WAGNER, Catharine, 568 E. 155th St.	76	10
WIER, David, 226 E. 128th St.	80	9
WARD, Fred, 40 Christopher St.	67	11
WATERS, Mary, 286 10th Av.	82	11
WEISS, Albert, 291 Bowery	65	10
WILSON, Susie, 236 W. 60th St.	25	11
YOSTPILLE, Catharine, 1,642 Amsterdam Av.	80	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
AHLERS, Wilhelmina A., 288 5th Av.	1	11
ARTIERZE, Carmile, 562 President St.	2	11
ANDERSON, Charles F., 523 Metropolitan Av.	2	9
BOOTH, Mary, 407 Central Av.	3	11
CASINO, John, 4 Navy St.	1	11
COSGROVE, Elias, 81 Atlantic Av.	42	11
CHEVALIER, Louis G., 494 Hart St.	1	11
DAVIDSON, Margaret A., 62 Wolcott	34	11
DURVEL, Ludwig, 640 Hart St.	59	10
DECKER, George W., 190 Oakland St.	17	10
DALY, Ellen, 75 Steuben St.	27	11
DOYLE, James, 261 58th St.	63	9
DANINO, Anthony, 92 Union St.	1	11
FLANAGAN, John, St. Mary's Hospital	54	10
BORBES, Joseph, 461 Hudson Av.	78	11
FORD, Andrew, 541 Essex St.	61	9
GRIMMEL, Florence B., 96 Wythe Av.	1	12
GAYNOR, C., 204 Greenpoint Av.	1	10
GRUEBER, Catharine, 626 6th Av.	61	10
GOTTSCHALK, Nellie, 10 Tompkins Av.	29	9
HURLEY, Michael A., 474 Sackett St.	66	10
HERMANSON, Arthur, 454 3d Av.	3	11
KEARNEY, Margaret, 100 Clermont Av.	63	10
LANGHORST, Anna, Long Island College Hospital	24	11
LABETTI, Michael, 155 21st St.	3	11
MALONEY, John, 962 Kent Av.	35	11
MILLER, Edgar L., 272 11th St.	50	10
MEIER, Wohlelt, 508 Park Av.	55	10
McARDLE, Rose, 27 Little Nassau St.	1	11
McCAULEY, Thomas H., Schenck and East New York Avs.	63	10
McCABE, John J., 492 Court St.	3	12
McCARDLE, H. J., 631 Vanderbilt Av.	5	10
OLSEN, Anne, 164 Pacific St.	36	11
OTT, David, 100 19th St.	40	10
POWELL, Charles H., 1,925 Fulton St.	25	10
POTTS, Stacy G., 24 McDonough St.	89	11
PRINZ, Anna C., 500 E. 4th St.	82	11
RAYNOLDS, Delia, St. Mary's Hospital	45	12
ROLAND, Elizabeth, 592 Manhattan Av.	1	11
RYDER, Stephen, 312 Hancock St.	76	10
STUMPER, Gertrude S., 93 Duffield.	1	10
SHEA, Thomas A., 436 Humboldt St.	23	12
SONNTAG, Elizabeth, 177 Middleton.	5	10
SEEMAN, Kate, 285 Grant St.	46	10
STEVENSON, Anne H., 124 Clay St.	1	10
TADT, Stephen, 90 N. 5th St.	1	11
VENTRICE, Maria A., 191 Smith St.	1	11
WATERS, Maria McL., 100 Baltic St.	26	10
ZIMMER, Jacob P., 148 Central Av.	18	10

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FINANCIAL.

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Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,175.10. Coupons will be paid at face and interest. Bonds and coupons should be presented on the day named, as thereafter payment will be made through the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated April 11th, 1898.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Speculation in Wall Street was practically at a standstill again yesterday. The Street continued to wait for definite action by Congress on the all-dominant question—war or peace. Except in a few specialties where there was professional manipulation prices showed no pronounced tendency. Barely 200,000 shares of stock were traded in, and of this two industrials—Tobacco and Sugar Trust—contributed nearly one-half.

⁂

The room traders jumped in and out of the market and scalped profits whenever they could. Commission houses were inactive. The public at the moment is doing nothing in the stock market. It has sold out all the stocks it has to sell unless war should be really declared, and it looks upon the situation as too critical to warrant purchases just yet.

⁂

Yesterday's market again demonstrated the absence of a short interest. At no time was there any evidence of purchases for covering purposes; even in the industrials, where according to the popular argument the short interest has been greatest, there was no response to the manipulated advance in Tobacco Trust. Had there been much of a short interest in Sugar Trust or in any of the industrials, or even in the securities which have a habit of fluctuating widely on each little rumor, the seven-point jump in Tobacco Trust would have brought about considerable covering.

⁂

Although there was much news from Washington of an indefinite sort the Street paid very little attention to it. The war speeches in Congress and the quarrels in the committee rooms at the Capitol produced no effects. Wall Street doggedly persisted in waiting for actual news.

⁂

Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $4,600 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½@109.

⁂

In State bonds, $12,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67¼, seller, 20 flat.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Tobacco	6¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pullman Car	3
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Louis. & Nash.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf	½	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
Brook. R. T.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
C., B. & Q.	1	Southern Pacific	½
C., M. & St. P.	1	Union Pacific	½
Detroit Gas	1½	Union Pacific pf	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Illinois Central	½		

⁂

Net changes of bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tob. scrip	3	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
Cent. of Ga., 2d in.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s, gtd. stamped	1
C. M. & St. P. 1st., Dak. & Gt. S. 1st.	1	South. Car & Ga. 1st.	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1½	Va. Mid. genl.	2½
Mobile & Ohio 4s	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $121,924,461; balances, $6,662,300; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $814,354.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days, and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84 for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.25 for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over [illegible] par. St. Louis—55c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58¾. Declined—St. Paul, ¾, to 93¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52½; New York Central, ½, to 115; Illinois Central, ½, to 103; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅞, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅜. Atchison sold at 11⅞ and Canadian Pacific at 83¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 110⅞, for money and 5-16, to 111 1-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £125,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 17,440,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 540,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 26,860,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 67,280,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.60 and in Lisbon at 43. In Paris rentes declined 7½c, to 103f 2½c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,224,413, against $8,836,532 in the preceding week and $7,143,876 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $127,110,876, against $107,736,624 in the corresponding period last year.

MANIPULATION OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust was the feature of the stock market yesterday. It was, in fact, the only stock in which there was any speculative activity. Considerably over 50,000 shares of Tobacco changed hands, which was more than a quarter of the day's total business. But it was Tobacco's sensational strength rather than its activity that made it so conspicuous. The stock sold as high as 109½, a gain of 7 points over the close on Monday night, and it held all but a fraction of that gain to the close of business. Tobacco shot up rapidly, and Wall Street stood aghast at the flagrant way in which the manipulation was carried on.

Tobacco's strength was due wholly to inside manipulation. There were rumors on the Street regarding a settlement of the tobacco trade war and the perfection of an arrangement whereby the opposition companies are to be absorbed by the Trust. This same story has been doing duty for the last month, and more as a reason why insiders should manipulate the stock. Throughout all the recent decline in the market Tobacco has been the strongest stock on the list, because of the persistent manipulation of it. It has been pushed up in the face of the declining market, and so flagrant have been the operations in it that even the room traders of the Stock Exchange long ago made up their minds to have nothing to do with it. Yesterday's rapid advance was attributed to a short interest, but it is very doubtful if there was any to speak of. The advance in the stock did not bring in any outside buying. Tobacco insiders have absolute control of their stock, and can do very much as they please with it in the market—and that is what other speculators are afraid of.

STOCK EXCHANGE EXTENSION.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange vote this afternoon upon plans for appropriating the "outside security" business of Wall Street. Such plans were broached some time ago, and for months they have been taking up the time of a special Stock Exchange committee. That this committee is now ready to report and that it has fully formulated plans for taking over the volume of transactions now made on the "curb" will surprise most members of the Stock Exchange, for generally there has been current the idea that the whole scheme was dead.

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There has recently been much development in Wall Street's "outside security" business. Many stocks like Standard Oil and most of the gas stocks of the country are dealt in almost exclusively on the curb. Since THE NEW YORK TIMES began to give daily revised quotations for the list of outside securities, activity in such stocks and bonds has largely increased—so much, in fact, that Governors of the Stock Exchange have felt it advisable to arrange for the absorption of the rapidly growing business. For some time past the group of traders on the curb has included representatives of many important Stock Exchange firms, though a majority of the brokers in such dealings have no Stock Exchange connection.

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A Stock Exchange rule forbids trading outside the jurisdiction of the Stock Exchange, and the movement now under way involves the necessity for amending the New York Stock Exchange Constitution, on which account the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will to-day receive and pass upon the following official memorandum:

New York, April 1, 1898.
To the Governing Committee:

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Committee on Constitution, held this day, in the matter referred, said committee respectfully reports back the following proposed amendments to the constitution for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Governing Committee, April 13, 1898:

Proposed amendment to Article XVII. of the Constitution:

Strike out Section 5, Article XVII. and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section 5. Any member of the Exchange making any transaction with a person not a member in the rooms of the Exchange, in bonds, bullion, stock, or other securities, either listed or those dealt in in the unlisted department, or in money, shall be subject to suspension for such period as the Governing Committee may deem proper, but this law shall not obtain in dealings in "outside securities" in the department established for such dealings.

Proposed amendment to Article XIX. of the constitution:

Strike out fourth paragraph of Section 1, Article XIX., and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Dealing in securities publicly in this city outside of the Exchange by a member of the Exchange, either in person or through another party or parties, in any place not controlled by the Exchange, shall be considered in contravention of the purpose and intent of this article, and the Governing Committee will not recognize or enforce any contracts thus made, and any member contravening this article shall be proceeded against under Section 6, Article XVII., of the constitution.

GEORGE W. ELY, Secretary.

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With the constitution of the Stock Exchange so amended as to permit the extension involved in the creation of an outside security department, the official plan for conducting that department—as has been officially submitted to Stock Exchange Governors in advance—is as follows:

"There shall be set apart the room in the Commercial Cable Building, to be used as an outside market, for dealings in any securities not on the regular list nor in the unlisted department. The general management of the outside market shall be in charge of the Committee on Unlisted Securities and the Committee of Arrangements.

"Any member of the Exchange may be represented in the outside market by a partner or an authorized clerk, who shall be approved by the committees. The committees in charge of room may admit to the outside market not more than fifty persons not members of the Exchange, who shall be known as subscribers.

"The right of admission to any subscriber or of any authorized clerk may be revoked at any time by the committees. An authorized clerk shall make transactions in the name of his employer only.

"No charge will be made for admission, but annual dues, payable in advance, shall be: Member of the New York Stock Exchange, free; partner or authorized clerk of a member, $50; subscriber, $100.

"Sales shall not be reported on the ticker, nor shall any official sales or quotation lists be published by or in the name of the New York Stock Exchange. Members and subscribers may publish lists in their own names, but they are prohibited from using upon such lists the name of the New York Stock Exchange.

"The hours for the delivery of securities, the time for notices, &c., shall be the same as upon the Stock Exchange."

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When the Stock Exchange has adopted such a plan for absorbing the outside security business there may still be difficulty in accomplishing what is aimed at. The average outside broker is not anxious to capitulate. He now has freedom, and he likes it. Stock Exchange supervision may not prove attractive at $100 a year. Incidentally many of the most prominent and important of the outside brokers are members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with which the New York Stock Exchange refuses in any way to fellowship. None the less, however, the action on this matter by the Governors of the Stock Exchange today is likely to attract much more than ordinary attention.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Engagements of gold for importation to the amount of $1,580,000 were announced yesterday. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. receive $300,000 of this, Lazard Frères $375,000, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. $455,000, the National City Bank $200,000, and J. & W. Seligman $250,000. This brings up the total gold engaged and imported from Europe and Australia since Feb. 25 to over $58,000,000.

The foreign exchange market was much steadier yesterday. Actual rates for demand and sixty-day sterling advanced slightly on the somewhat easier tone of the money market. Exchange market authorities continue confident of further large importations of gold, especially if there should be any advance in money market rates.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues firm. Yesterday the prevailing rate for call loans was 2½ and 3 per cent., and accommodation of that sort was in fairly good supply. In the time department there is but little money offering. The banks are confining their loans to regular customers, and whenever outstanding paper matures the money as a rule is collected. Renewals are difficult to get except by regular clients of the banks.

BIG RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Railroad earnings for the first week of April generally maintain their recent high average of increase. The prosperity of the Granger roads is reflected in St. Paul's magnificent increase for the week. In the Southwest, Wabash comes to the front with a gain of over 20 per cent. for the week. That the soft coal roads are not doing badly is shown by an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the revenues of the Wheeling and Lake Erie. Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western show striking percentages of gains. The February net report of the Union Pacific is highly encouraging, not the least of its features being the evidence it affords of the introduction of economical methods by the reorganized company. Considering the influence which recent political uncertainty has exerted upon general business, the exhibits of the leading transportation lines demonstrate that there must be a great volume of production and exchange of goods despite the drawbacks. It is true that the diplomatic horizon is by no means cleared up, but there are many strong factors to offset its influence unless darkened by the clouds of actual war.

LACLEDE GAS RECOVERS.

Laclede Gas recovered to 42½ yesterday, gaining 1¼ points net for the day. Less than 2,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and most of this buying was by traders who went short yesterday when the news that the Supreme Court had decided against the company was made public. These traders were much surprised that there was no more liquidation of the stock than there was, and finding no stock pressing for sale they covered their newly made contracts. Friends of Laclede Gas have very little to say regarding the decision except that it will not seriously harm the company.

NEW CONTRACTS HELD BACK.

Opinions of New York business men quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, stating to what extent business is being disturbed by the continued prominence of war threats, seem to agree with those expressed in the Northwestern mercantile community. The trade movement throughout the country appears to be at present considerably restricted. Northwestern experience in machinery—an important and representative branch of industry—is summed up by The Chicago Times-Herald as follows:

"Machinery interests express a diversity of opinion in regard to the trade of the last week. In a number of lines there is no change from the steady condition of improvement noted throughout the season, while in others there has been some falling off in actual sales, as compared with the business done during March. Many well-posted and conservative manufacturers of and dealers in machinery say that the uncertainty regarding war is undoubtedly inducing many who had plans for important improvements and enterprises to delay them until the uncertainties have been removed. These usually say that the beginning of hostilities would in all probability bring the intending buyer to a decision as quickly as a settlement on a peace basis. While the new orders in some departments of the machinery interest are less than heretofore, it is nevertheless true that the shops engaged in manufacture are still running full time on old business, and that dealers are still shipping their back orders freely. Manufacturers of mining machinery, rock and ore crushers, and road-making machinery are hard at work in the attempt to deliver promptly the goods already ordered. It is a noticeable fact also that of the urgent orders received a good portion are from abroad. The London officers of the large mining machinery and engine building establishments of the Chicago district have transacted as much business as any of the home offices. Very good sales are made also of mining machinery to Mexico. In the iron and wood working machinery lines there is a wide diversity of opinion. A few houses say that April sales have exceeded the March average, while by far the greater number admit that the plans and specifications of many of their customers are being delayed by the war uncertainties. These say, too, that their mail shows as much decrease in inquiries as their books show decreases in sales. Dealers in machinists' supplies, factory furnishings, &c., report that trade is holding up to the former level. Manufacturing enterprises which are not in shape to build extensions or additions are forced by present activity to fit up and keep in the best possible working order all of their old equipment."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $21,647,918 in exports of domestic products from the United States for March as compared with same month last year.

Conference of representatives of Northwestern railroad lines to further discuss rate situation.

Decrease of $442,544 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast for March as compared with same month last year.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Decrease of $600,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week.

Filing at Albany of the certificate of dissolution of the Kings County Traction Company.

Unabated demand for gold in London for export to America. Sale of £200,000 in open market.

Agreement of Western roads to cease all payments of commissions on transcontinental business from the Missouri River gateway on tickets sold at less than $20.

Decision reserved by Attorney General on the minority stockholders' application with regard to dissolution of the Kings County Traction Company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in April showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$18,132
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,994
Canadian Pacific	69,000
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,559
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,980
International and Great Northern	5,362
Louisville and Nashville	9,930
Mexican Central	38,608
Mexican National	7,651
Minneapolis and St. Louis	856
Pittsburg and Western	2,277
Rio Grande Southern	1,416
St. Joseph and Grand Island	6,514
Southern Railway	39,554
Texas and Pacific	8,744
Toledo and Ohio Central	1,582

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$64
Chesapeake and Ohio	30,058
Evansville and Indianapolis	432
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	259
New York, Ontario and Western	8,018
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	1,217

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55½	56½
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	25½	27
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26½	27¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	78¼
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	74
Glucose common	37½	38½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	22	23
Malt preferred, ex dividend	69	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	365½	367
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .36, 200 Belcher at .23, 300 Comstock at .04, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 300 Mexican at .35, 800 Pharmacist at .07, 400 Potosi at .41, 100 Standard at 1.70, seller 10, and 500 Union Consolidated at .40.

On the Mining Exchange, 11,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02¼, 1,000 Anaconda at .37½@.37¾, 14,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08⅝, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004, 21,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05½, 1,200 Golden Fleece at .38, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .005, 16,000 Jefferson at .04¼, 2,000 Justine at .03½@.02, cash; 6,000 Lillie at .80@.80⅝, 12,000 Mollie Gibson at .19⅝@.20@.19⅞, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .12, seller 10; 200 Portland at .83, 39,000 Sentinel at .01@.01⅛, buyer 60, to .01¼; 20,000 Union at .10⅛@.10¼, and 1,000 Work at .02½.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.50	1.00	.50	1.00
Alta	.12	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.35	..
Breece	.34	.40	.34	.40
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.14
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	..	.90	..
Deadwood	.65	1.10	.65	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	..	.30	..
Father De Smet	.17	.21	.17	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & P'b'ke Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Plymouth Consolidated	.07	..	.07	..
Standard Consolidated	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	..	.65	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	..	..	.04
Belcher	.20	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.40	..	.40	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	.13	.10	.13
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	.40	..
Crown Point	.20	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.90	..	.90	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	..	..	.04	..
Catalpa	..	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.16	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.90	..	.90	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.30	..
Iron Silver	.34	.50	.34	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville, Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	.16	.15	.16
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Moulton	..	..	.20	..
Mono	.20	..	..	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.70	..	.70	..
Occidental	2.50	..	2.50	..
Plymouth	..	.20	.12	..
Potosi	.30	..	.32	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.15	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	1.30	..	1.25	..
Standard	1.70	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.85	1.00	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.35	..	.30	..
Victor	..	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.15	..	.15	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.19	..
Alamo	.02	.03	.02	.03
Anaconda	.30	..	.27	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	.10	.08	.10
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.19	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.23	.18	.23
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.09	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.78	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Am. Flag	.05	.20	.05	.20
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.01¾	.02¼
Anaconda	.37	.39	.32	.39
Anchoria	.65	.70	..	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08¼	.09¼	.08¼	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004¼	.003½	.005
Elkton	.61½	.63	.50	.75
Gold Magnet	.003¾	.006	.003	.004
Golden Fleece	.35	.36	.32	.39
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06	.05½	.06
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Jefferson	.04	.04¼	.03¼	.05¼
Justine	.02¼	.02¾	.02	.02¾
Lillie	.80	.81¼	.75	.82
Miami	..	..	..	.40
Mount Rosa	..	..	.11	.12
Mollie Gibson	.18¼	.19¼	.19¼	.20¼
Old Gold	.003¾	.003¾	.003¼	.003¾
Pilgrim	..	..	..	.006
Portland	.79¼	.80	.70	.84
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	.14	.15
Sentinel	.009	.01	.008	.009¾
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.10¼
Waldorf	.06	.09	..	.10
Work	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
Yukon	.11	.13	.10¼	.20

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	169	Manhattan	225
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	225
Butch. & Drovers'	90	Mechanics'	180
Central National	165	Mercantile	160
Chatham	290	Merchants'	145
City	900	Merchants' Ex.	116
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	410
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	230
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	275	New York	235
East River	125	Ninth National	120
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First National	3000	Pacific	180
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Park	285
Fourth National	175	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	850	Republic	150
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	100
Hudson River	145	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leath. Manufac'rs	170	Western National	150

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 12.—The market was dull but firm. Montana was the only copper approaching activity, and that could do nothing better than 175½, Monday's closing figure. The railroads had a representative in Union Pacific preferred, which touched 54⅛ with fractional reaction. The bond buying was better than on Monday. Call loans, 3½@5 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; commercial paper, 6@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	222
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110	110¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	114	116
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Maine Central	125	128
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	29¼	..
West End	80½	81¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅛	2
Arnold	11¼	11½
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Montana	174½	174¾
Butte & Boston	24½	25
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	13	13¼
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1½
Napa, quicksilver	6¾	..
Osceola	40½	41
Pioneer, gold	5	5¾
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	151	152
Tecumseh	1¾	2¼
Wolverine	20	20¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	253	255
Dominion Coal	19	19½
Dominion Coal pf.	101	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	155	165
Erie Telephone	64	65
General Electric	32¼	32½
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	47	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	125	..
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	174	175
United States Oil	13¾	14
United States Rubber	16	18
Westinghouse Electric	21	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	27

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—To-day's market was a tame affair. Trading was listless, and about the only encouraging feature was the firmness in prices. The Welsbach issues were all higher, while United Gas spurted to 106¾. Marsden, on the other hand, receded from 6⅝ to 6¼. The tractions were in fair demand at Monday's level of prices. The steam railroad stocks were absolutely featureless, both as to price and activity. The closing was steady at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21⅞	22¼
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	23¼	23⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅛	62⅜
Pennsylvania	56¾	56⅞
Reading t. ctfs.	8⅞	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	19⅛	19 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	10	10⅛
St. Paul	90	90¼
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3¾
Met. Railway	140½	141½
Philadelphia Traction	79¾	80
Baltimore con	23	23¼
Union Traction	15¾	15⅞
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf.	22	23¼
United Gas Imp.	106	106¼
Welsbach Light	44¼	45
New Jersey Traction	45¼	46
Am. R. E. L.	3¾	4
Marsden	6⅛	6¼
Choctaw	10¾	11
Choctaw pf.	31½	31⅝
Reading gold 4s	80½	80¾
Elect. & P. 4s	80½	81
Equitable G. L. 5s	103⅛	103¼
Con. T., Pittsburg	13¾	14
Con. T., Pittsburg pf.	46¼	46¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 12.—West Chicago advanced from 90 to 91, but closed at 90¾. North Chicago sold at 219@219¼. Diamond Match sold at 133. Lake Street Elevated opened at 10⅝ and closed at 11¼. Biscuit common opened at 23⅝ and closed at 23½; the preferred sold from 80 to 80⅛, and closed at 80¼.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	132
National Biscuit Co. com.	23⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	80⅜
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅛
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6⅞
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	82
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
International Packing Co.	17⅛
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	230
North Chicago Street Railroad	215¼
West Chicago Street Railroad	90½
South Side Elevated Railroad	61½
Lake Street Elevated	10⅝
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.21	.19
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.15	.18
Best & Belcher	.36	.45
Bullion	.03	.05
Caledonia	.20	.25
Challenge Con.	.21	.25
Chollar	.33	[illegible]
Confidence	..	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	.20
Hale & Norcross	.95	.95
Julia	.01	.03
Justice	..	..
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.23	.33
Occidental Con.	2.80	2.85
Ophir	.62	.72
Overman	.06	.07
Potosi	.28	.37
Savage	.15	.20
Scorpion	.04	.05
Sierra Nevada	.90	1.35
Silver Hill	..	.02
Standard	..	1.45
Union Con.	.37	.36
Utah Con.	.04	.07
Yellow Jacket	.14	.18

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2½	2	2¼
Anaconda	20	38	30	38
Anchoria	65	75	65	75
Argentum	18⅛	20	17½	18½
Consolidated	8¼	9	8⅛	8½
Elkton	59⅞	59⅞	57	57⅞
El Paso	6⅛	6¾	6	6⅛
Gibson	19¼	20	19¼	20
Gold Coin	90	91	87	91
Gold King	50	51	48	51
Golden Fleece	10	25	30	40
Grouse	5	5¼	5¼	5¼
Isabella	21⅛	21¾	21⅛	22
Jefferson	3½	5	3½	5¼
Lillie	79¾	80	80	80¼
Matoa	13¼	14⅛	13⅜	14¼
Moon Anchor	83¾	84	80	82
Pharmacist	5⅞	6½	6	6¼
Portland	80	82½	82	83¾
Rawlings	15	16½	15¼	17
Rosa	11½	12½	11½	12½
Union	10⅛	10⅞	10	10¼
Work	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week April	$27,800	$27,864	$23,719
From July 1	1,377,988	1,271,088	1,331,428
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	931
1st week April	$131,743	$113,611	$114,814
From July 1	5,125,685	4,177,783	4,592,458
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week April	$68,396	$60,402	$65,886
From July 1	2,797,591	2,594,495	2,408,193
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
1st week April	$448,000	$379,000	$336,000
From Jan. 1	5,665,225	4,473,018	4,318,898
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week April	$178,564	$208,622	$190,394
From July 1	9,044,248	8,297,661	7,929,194
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week April	$28,568	$20,009	$22,640
From July 1	1,158,839	877,521	809,333
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week April	$5,208	$5,640	$5,579
From July 1	257,139	214,908	245,315
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week April	$19,806	$16,826	$19,438
From July 1	947,665	787,378	967,519
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week April	$12,904	$13,163	
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week April	$65,012	$58,650	$60,536
From July 1	3,280,668	3,192,975	3,563,101
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,983	2,973	[illegible]
1st week April	$382,540	$372,610	[illegible]
From July 1	16,849,502	15,830,823	[illegible]
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	[illegible]
1st week April	$278,780	$240,172	[illegible]
From Jan. 1	3,570,949	3,454,509	2,650,204
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week April	$113,027	$105,376	[illegible]
From Jan. 1	1,589,717	1,437,902	1,237,401
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week April	$31,935	$31,079	$31,553
From July 1	1,736,437	1,557,515	1,619,255
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week April	$58,510	$66,528	$59,753
From July 1	3,090,980	2,996,100	2,949,154
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week April	$58,668	$61,391	$57,167
From July 1	2,162,380	1,872,609	2,332,683
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week April	$7,245	$5,829	$7,384
From July 1	321,869	309,751	351,419
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week April	$19,853	$13,339	$12,850
From July 1	979,529	735,577	[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	[illegible]
1st week April	$380,875	$341,321	[illegible]
From July 1	16,058,766	15,023,555	[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
1st week April	$17,488	$18,705	......
From July 1	1,243,869	1,086,343	......
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week April	$120,021	$111,277	$107,044
From Jan. 1	2,065,510	1,776,505	1,732,771
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
1st week April	$30,367	$28,785	$31,280
From Jan. 1	430,651	420,133	449,509
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
4th week March	$76,400	$58,800	$80,000
Month	233,700	211,900	238,000
From July 1	2,512,569	2,285,266	2,449,415
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for February—			
	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$215,464	$202,722	*$12,742
Exp. & taxes	176,419	155,648	*20,771
Net earnings	39,045	47,074	†8,029
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,224,184	1,883,794	*340,390
Net earnings	636,273	541,746	*94,527
DETROIT & MACKINAC for February—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$35,766	$46,635	$42,991
Exp. & Taxes	23,103	27,784	26,607
Net earnings	12,663	18,851	16,384
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	274,043	216,509	253,821
Net earnings	80,908	64,157	73,747
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$15,148,484	$14,370,362	$15,439,706
Operating ex.	10,284,895	10,588,979	11,248,545
Net earnings	4,863,589	3,781,383	4,191,161
Prop. ex. to gross	67⅞	73⅝	72⅞
Total income	4,884,761	4,584,533	5,017,853
Charges	3,567,792	4,155,383	4,732,204
Surplus	1,316,969	429,150	285,654

*Increase. †Decrease.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 155½; policy of life insurance granted on the life of Ludwig Hess by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $3,000, which will be payable to the purchaser, at the sale, on the third day of January, 1900, provided the said Ludwig Hess survive that date, and payable to the purchaser under certain other contingencies, $20, and all the right, title, and interest which Auguste A. Jeannot had at the time of his death in 65 shares capital stock of the Cortoise Mining Company of Missouri, $50.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$1,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. and St. Louis R. R. Consid. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bd., 1942, Guar.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd., 1953.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Brooklyn and Brighton Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd., Sept., 1895, Coup.
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
5 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Mutual Bank.
23 shs. United States Printing Co.
4 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
70 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Express Coal Lines 5 p. c. Equip. Bds., 1927
37 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
6⅝ shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
All right, title, and interest of James H. Young in a certain contract, dated May 25, 1892, between the Bright Hope Railway Co. and Franklin Stearns, Jr., parties of the first part, and F. C. Dininny, Jr., party of the second part, and James R. Werth, Trustee, party of the third part.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R.R.Co.
Detroit, April 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company on April 12th, being the amount of interest for six months ending March 31st, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst., at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., and reopen April 13th, 1898.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Co.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Trustees.
FREDERICK E. DRIGGS, }

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar per share,) payable April 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGE, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 12 M. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1898, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1898.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

By the 96th section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments."

Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1898, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1899.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 12, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18	100	American Cotton Oil	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
119⅝	119⅞	40,886	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119¾	120¼	119¼	119½	−1½
107½	109	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+½
[illegible]	109¼	54,714	American Tobacco	102¼	109¼	102¼	109¼	+6⅝
11⅜	11½	850	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
26	26⅛	1,780	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	−½
17	17½	205	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	−⅛
[illegible]	2¾	40	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
[illegible]	88⅜	3,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88	88¾	88	88⅜	−½
113	115	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	....
80¾	81½	600	Canadian Pacific	81	81¼	81	81	−½
19	19⅜	1,540	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	19½	19	19	−⅝
[illegible]	93⅝	14,070	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93⅞	94½	93⅜	93⅝	−1
10¾	11	845	Chicago Great West	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+¼
[illegible]	90	14,875	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅞	−1⅛
[illegible]	148½	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148⅜	148⅜	148⅜	148⅜	....
119⅛	119⅝	895	Chicago & Northw.	119	119⅝	119	119⅝	+¾
..	..	10	Chicago & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	....
[illegible]	86¾	1,665	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86⅜	86⅝	86¼	86¼	−¼
28	29	25	C., C., C. & St. L.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	....
11⅜	11⅝	900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	11⅜	11⅝	−⅜
180	181	785	Consolidated Gas	180	180½	179⅞	180½	+½
43½	44½	40	Denver & R. G. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	....
60	62	800	Detroit Gas	61	61	60½	60½	−1½
..	..	15	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	121	121	121	121	....
12	12⅝	100	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
32⅝	33½	340	Erie 1st pf.	33	33	33	33	+¾
32¼	32⅝	20	General Electric	32½	32½	32½	32½	....
20	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	22½	22½	22½	22½	−½
100	101	125	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	−½
40	42	1,700	Laclede Gas	40	42¼	40	42¼	+1¼
180	183	618	Lake Shore	180½	180½	180	180	+1
50⅜	50½	6,210	Louisville & Nashville	50½	51	50¼	50⅝	−1
97⅞	98⅛	7,785	Manhattan Con.	98¼	98¼	97½	98	−1¼
140½	141¼	2,155	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141½	141½	140½	140½	−1
10⅞	11½	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
33	33⅝	420	Mo., Kan. ⅞ Texas pf.	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33½	+⅝
27⅛	27½	1,470	Missouri Pacific	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝	+½
171	175	84	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	....
103⅝	105	85	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	103½	103½	....
92	93	120	New Jersey Central	93	93	93	93	....
111½	111¾	2,529	New York Central	111½	112	111½	112	....
5½	5⅞	400	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
23⅛	23⅜	2,200	Northern Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
62⅝	62⅞	4,750	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝	−⅜
24⅛	24½	150	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
112½	114¾	29	Pennsylvania R. R.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
92⅛	92½	417	People's Gas, Chicago	92	92¾	92	92½	....
172½	177	108	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	174	174	174	174	+3
16⅞	17⅛	1,100	Reading	17	17	17	17	−¼
89¼	89⅝	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89½	−⅜
46	50	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	....
16	19½	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
56½	57	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	−½
26½	27	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26½	26	26½	....
13	14	700	Southern Pacific	14¼	14¼	13½	13½	−½
7⅞	8⅛	405	Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	....
26½	26¾	1,595	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	−¼
4	4¼	100	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	−⅛
20⅝	21	420	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
19¾	20	1,561	Union Pacific	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	−½
53⅜	53⅝	24,550	Union Pacific pf.	53⅝	54¼	53⅜	53⅝	−⅝
6⅛	6⅜	1,900	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
57⅞	58¼	30	U. S. Leather pf.	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	58¼	....
67	68	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68	67	68	+3
115	120	25	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	....
89½	90	400	West Chicago Street	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	....
86⅞	87¼	306	Western Union Tel.	87	87	87	87	−½
Sales.....		205,006						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
600	89⅞
500	90
14,000	90
10,000	90⅝
18,000	91
1,000	92
5,000	91⅝
7,000	92
5,000	92¼
11,000	92
5,000	92½
9,000	93
300	93
9,000	92½
10,000	92
3,000	92½
8,000	92⅝
11,000	93
1,000	93½
1,000	94
15,000	93½
1,000	94
5,000	93½
1,000	94
5,000	93⅝
11,000	93
10,000b3	93
At, T & S F gen 4s	
1,000	87⅞
5,000	88
1,000	88⅛
8,000	87⅞
25,000	88
3,500	88⅛
5,000	88⅜
5,000	88¼
1,000	88½
Adjustment 4s	
15,000	59¼
10,000	59⅜
14,000	59¼
25,000	59⅛
4,000	59¼
18,000	59⅛
5,000	59
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	82⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	
1,000	92½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
5,000	101
Brooklyn R T 5s	
10,000	92½
3,000	93
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
2,000	112
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
2,000	12
4,000	12½
Cent of N J gen 5s	
11,000	112½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
2,000	113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
4,000	77⅝
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
1,000	96½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
4,000	105
Chicago & Mil 1st	
2,000	102¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
10,000	106⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s	
1,000	82
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & Min div 4s	
2,000	90
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
1,000	109½
Erie 4s prior bonds	
25,000	87¾
2,000	88
5,000	87½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
8,000	96¼
4,000	96
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s	
1,000	103
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
4,000	99
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
1,000	75
2,000	74½
8,000	75
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
1,000	85
Long Dock 6s	
10,000	133½
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
4,000s20F	117¾
Unified gold 4s	
5,000	86¼
7,000	86
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
3,000	92½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
9,000	109½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	73⅝
8,000	74
4,000	73⅝
5,000	73⅞
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s	
2,000	115
Dakota & Gt So 5s	
2,000	110
Southern Minn Div	
3,000	116
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	87
4,000	86⅝
1,000	86⅞
4,000	87
Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	61⅛
1,000	60⅞
7,000	60¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	80
Missouri Pacific cons	
3,000	95
3,000	95¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
5,000	64
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
7,000	74
N Y, C & St L 4s	
3,000	101½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	
1,000c	145
Small bonds	
800c	145
N Y, O & W con 5s	
1,000	106
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	79
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
2,000	113
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
15,000	60
1,000	59⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	100⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
1,000	93
1,000	93¼
2,000	93
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
5,000	54½
5,000	55
35,000	54
Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	120
Oregon Short Line 1st 5s	
2,000	99½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	95
Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	80⅝
2,000	80⅝
10,000	80⅝
Rio Grande West 1st	
7,000	81
Roch & Pitts cons	
1,000	128
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
7,000	88
Stamped gtd	
2,000	88½
St P, M & M, East Minn 1st div 1st	
4,000	105½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
6,000	83
1,000	84
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	94½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	90⅝
2,000	90¼
Standard R & T inc	
5,000	11
1,000	11⅛
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
3,000	82
Union Pacific 4s	
37,000	91½
5,000	91⅜
25,000	91½
3,500	91½
8,000	91⅜
1,000	91½
6,000	91⅜
21,000	91½
7,000	91⅜
13,000	91½
5,000	91⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	54
6,000	54¼
10,000	54
7,000	54¼
Virginia Mid G M	
1,000	102
5,000	102½
2,000	102½
2,000	102½
Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000c	107½
Wilkes & East 1st	
3,000	97½
3,000	97⅞
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	88½
2,000	88⅝
2,000	88
3,000	88½
3,000	89
Total sales	$969,900

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible] r., 1891	97	..	Consol. Ice pf.	85	90	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¼	14
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109⅝	Del. & Hudson	106½	108⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Del., L. & W.	144½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31½
4s, r., 1925	121⅝	122⅝	Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11⅛	N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
4s, c., 1925	121⅝	122½	D. M. & Ft. D.	10½	14	N. Y., S. & W.	10	14¼
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nor. & West.	12⅝	15
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	Nor. & W. pf.	45	45½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5½	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eastern Elevator	..	61	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26½	28
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eighth Avenue	300	330	Ore. R. & N.	43½	47
Adams Express	100	104	Ev. & T. H.	19	22	Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	68
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
American Coal	100	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	68	71	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	120	127	Homestake	42	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	46½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	9	9¼	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	63
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21	21½	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. T. & C.	90	92	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	117	120	Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	12	13	Iowa Central pf.	27½	30	Reading 2d pf.	20½	21⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	35	37	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅛	6½	K. C., P. & G.	19	20⅝	R., W. & O.	118	120
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	..	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4⅝	5	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅞
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	9	9⅝
Canada Southern	47	47½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Central Pacific	11½	12½	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
Chi. & Alton	154	160	L. E. & W.	13¾	15⅜	St. P., M. & M.	130	135
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	L. E. & W. pf.	70	73	St. P. & Omaha	68½	70
Chi. & E. Ill.	51½	53	Long Island	43	50	St. P. & O. pf.	145	155
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	29	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24	Mexican Central	4	5	Texas Pacific	10¼	10½
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	2	Third Avenue	167	170
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Michigan Central	105	105½	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9½	Minn. & St. L.	24½	25½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	29	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84	Twin City R. T.	18	22
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	53	U. S. Express	38	41
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	-	U. S. Leather	5½	6
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	U. S. Rubber	16½	18½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Minn. Iron	59½	63½	Wabash	6	7
Col. Fuel & Iron	18	21	Mobile & Ohio	27	29	West. Union Beef	7½	8½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Nat. Lead	30¼	31½	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6	Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	18	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9	10⅝
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6½	Nat. Starch	5½	7	Wis. Central	1¼	2
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83	Wis. Central pf.	2	5
Com. Cable	150	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
Consol. Coal	36	..	New Cent. C.	6¼	8			
Consol. Ice	30	31	N. Y. Air Brake	16	19			
			N. Y. & N. H.	185	188			

NEW CORPORATIONS.

United States Coupon Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Harry Gilbert and Joseph H. Donaldson, New York City; William P. Chase, Brooklyn.

Fischer Decorating Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Johanna Fischer and F. A. Fischer, Port Chester; [illegible] S. Pearsall, Brooklyn; T. M. Clancy, New York City.

Chipmunk Oil and Gas Company (Limited) of Olean, to drill for oil and gas; capital, [illegible]. Directors—T. B. Collopy, T. Coughlin, Edward P. Jones, and G. P. Sheridan, Olean, and L. C. Carrier, Ceres.

[illegible] Vehicle Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—F. W. Dunton, Hollis, L. I.; William H. Boynton, William J. Burke, and John H. Webster, Brooklyn; H. C. Rath, Flushing, L. I.

International Mercantile and Manufacturing Company of New Rochelle; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. M. Hermann, Louis Hermann, and David Tim, New York City.

Dry Goods Alliance of New York City, to deal in such articles as are sold in department stores; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. S. Putnam, Worcester, Mass.; William G. Webber, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Church, Troy; Henry Horstmeyer, Schenectady; J. E. Sage, Hartford, Conn.; S. A. Howe, New Haven, Conn.; Adam Reid, Norwich, Conn.; G. F. Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. C. Howland, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. H. Bunce, Middletown, Conn.; C. L. Upham, Meriden, Conn.; George L. Fordyce, Youngstown, Ohio, and Jacob Shortenberg, Pawtucket, R. I.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,530	Am. Sug. Ref.	119¾	120¼	119¼	119½
7,640	Am. Tobacco	102⅝	109⅝	102⅝	109
200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26⅜
580	Brook. R. T.	88⅜	88¾	88	88⅜
8,930	C., B. & Q.	94	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,020	C., R. I. & P.	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜
5,730	C., M. & St. P.	90⅜	90⅝	90	90
280	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50⅝
880	Manhattan	98⅛	98¼	97½	97⅞
370	Mo. Pacific	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝
80	N. Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
170	N. Pacific pf.	62⅝	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝
150	People's Gas	92⅛	92½	92⅛	92⅝
20	Reading	17	17	17	17
110	Southern pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
80	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝
1,010	Union Pac. pf.	53⅝	54¼	53½	53⅝
20	Western Union	87	87	87	87
40,770					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59¼
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	88	88	88	88
8,000	Iowa Cen. 1st	99	99	99	99
14,000	Or. Imp. 5s	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54¼
2,000	Ont. & W. con.	106	106	106	106
10,000	Southern Ry. 5s	90	90¼	90	90¼
22,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½
$71,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$226,347,786
Gold reserve	178,862,084
Net silver	7,047,049
United States notes in the Treasury	37,894,452
Treasury notes of 1890	3,513,025
Total receipts this day	948,018
Total receipts this month	11,953,819
Total receipts this year	319,470,033
Total expenditures this day	1,791,000
Total expenditures this month	15,287,000
Total expenditures this year	318,657,270
Deposits in National banks	31,636,595
National bank notes received for redemption	181,776
Government receipts from customs	635,255
Internal revenue	298,847
Miscellaneous	13,915

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On May 1 the Henry R. Worthington Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. from the earnings of its preferred stock.

W. D. Cornish, Special Master, gives notice to the holders of all mortgage bonds and interest coupons issued by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, under the mortgage dated Aug. 1, 1865, that in accordance with the notice heretofore given he will pay such bonds and coupons at the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on April 25. Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,175.10. Coupons will be paid at face and interest. Bonds and coupons should be presented on the day named, and thereafter payment will be made by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kan.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Majority and Minority Decisions in the Big Tobacco Case of Sartorius & Co.

A decision in the noted tobacco case of Sartorius & Co. of New York was handed down by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday, the opinion being written by Gen. Sharpe. The protestants imported into the Port of New York 750 bales of Havana leaf tobacco, unstemmed. On the local Appraiser's official return Collector Bidwell assessed duty on sixty-eight bales at the rate of $1.85 a pound, under Paragraph 213 of the Act of July 24, 1897, on which the importers protested, claiming the tobacco to be dutiable at 35 cents a pound under the same paragraph. Other bales to the number of nineteen were returned as containing less than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco. On the said nineteen bales the board found that the rate of duty should properly be 35 cents a pound. All of the remaining bales, aside from the sixty-eight and the nineteen bales were entered as filler tobacco, unstemmed, and no protest was made thereon. With regard to the sixty-eight bales in dispute the board decided as follows:

> We find that the protestants have not successfully challenged the Collector's classification, except in regard to two bales, and on the whole case submitted we find that Bales Nos. 277 and 303 are not wrapper bales under the statute, and we sustain the claim in the protest that the same are dutiable at 35 cents a pound. And we find that the other numbers of the said sixty-eight bales each contains filler tobacco packed with more than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco of that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and on such sixty-six bales we affirm the decision of the Collector.

This decision adds $1.50 a pound to the duty on the sixty-six bales, and the importers declare that such a duty is prohibitive.

General Appraiser Tichenor filed a dissenting opinion sustaining the action of the Collector in the matter of the nineteen bales of tobacco which were returned as containing in varying proportions from 1 to 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf. Col. Tichenor maintained that, under the law, where a bale of tobacco contained 15 per cent. or over of wrapper leaf its entire contents should be assessed for duty as wrapper leaf at $1.85 cents a pound.

Hulme & Hart, importers, of San Francisco, filed protests against the customs authorities' classification of merchandise described in the invoice as "Salvia fluid sheep dip" and "liquid antiseptic sheep dip." This merchandise was assessed for duty as chemical compounds at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that it was entitled to free entry under Paragraph 657 of the Tariff act, which provides for "sheep dip, not including compounds, or preparations that can be used for other purposes." General Appraiser Tichenor, in expressing the opinion of the board, said: "The issue is not one of commercial designation nor as to the use for which these particular importations were intended. The question to be determined is whether this merchandise is in the nature of compounds or preparations which are available for use, or can be effectively used, for purposes other than by application to sheep, by dipping, washing, or otherwise, to destroy parasites, cure scab, foot rot, and other diseases of the skin, and to heal shear cuts, scratches, &c." The board found that, while the merchandise was adapted for use as "sheep dip," it was also adapted for other uses, such as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic. Therefore the protests were overruled and the action of the customs authorities sustained.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Uncommon Questions Decided by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Several decisions of a peculiar character have just been issued from the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, of which Commissioner N. B. Scott is the head. One of them relates to distillation of oil from herbs. While there is no tax imposed by the internal revenue laws on oils distilled from herbs, yet stills used in such distillation (if they are such as could be used in the production of the spirits defined by the internal revenue laws) must immediately upon being set up be registered with the Collector of that particular district.

Commissioner Scott was asked to determine what course should be pursued by the internal revenue officers when two persons formerly carrying on business as retail liquor dealers entered into a partnership to continue the same business at a different place from that at which either party previously conducted it. The Commissioner decided that a new special tax must be paid by the firm. He explained that there was no authority of law under which the individual's separate special-tax stamps could be joined together to answer for business carried on by their firm. A special-tax stamp issued to one person cannot answer for business carried on by any other person, except in the single instance of the death of the special-tax payer, which is especially provided for by Section 3,241 of the Revised Statutes.

With reference to the publicity of special tax records, the Internal Revenue Bureau rules that Collectors must not send out such records, or copies thereof, for use against the special-tax payers in cases not arising under the laws of the United States. Records in a Collector's office relating to special-tax payers are based on returns made by these persons under compulsion of law for the sole purpose of raising revenue for the United States.

Commissioner Scott has decided that with regard to beverages made from fruit essences that all persons who manufacture for sale beverages that undergo fermentation are liable as rectifiers, and all persons who sell the same are liable as liquor dealers under the law.

THE WATCH TARIFF PUZZLE.

General Appraisers Investigate "Watch Movements" and "Parts of Watches."

Samples of watch movements were passed from hand to hand in the public board room of the General Appraisers yesterday, and nearly two score importers and watchmakers listened to expert testimony regarding the fine distinction between "watch movements" and "parts of watches." This question has been an international tariff puzzle for some time, and the present hearing is designed to settle it, if possible. Chairman Henderson M. Somerville and Charles H. Ham of the Board of Classification conducted the hearing. Ex-United States Appraiser A. P. Ketcham appeared as counsel for the protesting importers, and W. J. Gibson looked after the interests of the Government. Associated with Mr. Gibson, at his own request, were W. G. Thompson of Boston and Francis C. Huntington of New York, who have been retained by some of the American watch companies to co-operate with the Government in securing what they regard as a proper enforcement of the United States tariff law in its relation to foreign-made watch movements.

The point at issue is whether the compound duty on watch movements provided for in Paragraph 191 of the Tariff act can be lawfully evaded by entering incomplete watch movements as parts of watches. The paragraph in question imposes on watch movements a specific duty ranging from 35 cents to $3, according to the number of jewels, and an additional ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. The same paragraph provides that "parts of watches * * * not otherwise provided for," shall be admitted at a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The Government alleges that foreign watchmakers are undertaking to bring their goods into this port as "parts of watches" by leaving off a hand, or a wheel, the missing part being sent over in another package. All such importations have been classified by the customs authorities as watch movements, subject to the compound duty. Two New York importing houses—Didisheim & Brothers and Adolph Schwab—filed protests against such classifications.

Representatives of all the American watch companies and of several foreign houses attended the hearing yesterday and showed much interest in the proceedings. Half a dozen witnesses testified regarding the trade distinction between "watch movements" and "parts of watches." Some of the testimony was in favor of the Government and some in favor of the importers. The hearing will go on to-day.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF VEILINGS.

The Importers Win a Long and Complicated Case.

The matter of the reappraisement of veilings as entered by S. Oppenheimer & Levy has just come to an end. The case has been one of the longest and most difficult ever handled by the Board of General Appraisers, and the advances made by the Assistant Appraiser and confirmed by one of the General Appraisers were in over 200 lines. This advance took place in August, the case being decided yesterday.

Evidence was taken in the case in Lyons, Paris, Calais, different parts of England, Switzerland, and this city. For these reasons the case has attracted the attention not alone of the trade, but of foreign manufacturers, Government officials, and Custom House lawyers.

The decision as given yesterday is a victory for the importers, who were represented by A. P. Ketchum, as attorney, and Peter Zucker, as special counsel.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,672.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Francisco Lagunas, Ocos, Feb 7, 1898. Entered at .22 Guatemala dollar per pound. No advance.

17,674.—Silk veiling, from Chatelard Pere & Fils, Terare, March 1, 1898. Gaze sole, 45 c-m, 10,665, entered at .60, advanced to .70f. per meter. Discounts 18 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases.

17,600, 17,601.—Manufactures of marble, from S. A. MacFarland, Carrara, Jan. 18 and 28, 1898. 1 monument, No. 327, entered at 280, advanced to 325 lire. 2 groups, 4, Sorrow, entered at 540 lire per group. No advance. Add cases and packing.

17,662, 17,663.—Articles of pyroxylin, from the Fin de Siecle Comb Company, London, Feb. 25 and March 1, 1898. Combs, Fig. B 7, entered at 3s., advanced to 4s. per dozen. Ditto, Fig. A 3, entered at 4s., advanced to 4s. 9d. per dozen. Ditto, Fig. A 1, entered at 8s., advanced to 8s. 6d. per dozen. Ditto, Fig. B 2, entered at 6s. 6d., advanced to 7s. 6d. per dozen. Ditto, Fig. 98 B 6, entered at 2s. 9d., advanced to 3s. 6d. per dozen. Ditto, simili A, entered at 18s. per dozen. No advance. Ditto, simili B, entered at 15s. per dozen. No advance. Ditto, real shell, entered at 3s and 4s. each. No advance. Hair binders, 8, entered at 1s. 3d., advanced to 1s. 8d per dozen. Add cases.

17,426.—Cotton curtains, from W. E. & F. Dobson, Nottingham, Feb. 5, 1898. 1,597, 3½ yards, 49-inch 10 pt., entered at 2s. 10½d., advanced to 3s. 1d. per pair. 1,571, 3½ yards, 52-inch 6 pt., entered at 1s. 4½d., advanced to 1s. 7½d. per pair. 1,607, 3½ yards, 49-inch 12 pts., entered at 2s. 10½d., advanced to 3s. 4½d. per pair. 1,606 and 1,594, 3½ yards, 49-inch 10 pts., entered at 2s. 10½d., advanced to 3s. 1½d. per pair. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount 2½ per cent. Add cases.

4,442 O. P., Boston.—Manufactures of metal from Harrison Brothers, Middlesborough, Jan. 20, 1898. Diamond grit No. 3, entered at £6 10s net, advanced to £7, less 5 per cent. per ton. Add bags at 1s for 20 bags.

4,519 O. P., Detroit.—Printed matter from Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, March 10, 1898. One business book, entered at $1.50, advanced to $2. 4 policy registers, entered at $3, advanced to $4 for all. 2,000 blotters, entered at $2.50, advanced to $3.10 for all. 1 advance payment book, entered at $1.25, advanced to $1.50. 1 agents' progress, entered at $1.20, advanced to $1.70. 10,000 Prosperous and Progressive, entered at $15, advanced to $17.50 for all. 10,000 announcements, entered at $27.50, advanced to $38.50 for all. Further advanced by addition for case.

17,675.—Sponges from George B. Adderly, Nassau, March 19, 1898. No. 2 grass, entered at 20, advanced to 22 United States cents per pound. Less tare, 4 per cent. Add labor, bagging, and rope.

17,523.—Manufactures of metal, from Arthur Lee & Sons, Limited, Sheffield, Jan. 21, 1898. Steel wire drawing plates, entered at 4¼d. advanced to 4½d per pound. Add casks.

16,764.—Hides of cattle, raw, from J. & N. Guecco Coronado, Rio Hacha, Oct. 11, 1897. Cueros de res, entered at .15 per pound, advanced to 736 Colombian dollars for 184 hides.

17,597.—Lead pencils from Heinrich Becker, Fuerth, Feb. 14, 1898. Blue pencils, 16,703-697, entered at 5, advanced to 6 marks per gross. Red pencils, 16,703-688, entered at 7, advanced to 8.50 marks per gross. Entered discounts, 10 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced discount, 2 per cent. Add cases.

17,582, 17,583.—Manufactures flax, from Brookfield Linen Company, Limited, Belfast, Feb. 16 and 23, 1898. 36-inch power loom linen, 2d, 215, entered at 13¼d., advanced to 13¾d. per yard. 36-inch power loom linen, 313, entered at 12¾d., advanced to 13½d. per yard. 25-inch light brown canvas, A303, entered at 2¾d., advanced to 3½d. per yard. 36-inch suitings, 70, entered at 3⅝d., advanced to 3⅞d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, 612, entered at 11½d., advanced to 11¼d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, 920, entered at 11½d., advanced to 11⅞d. per yard. 36-inch Ballymenas, 62, entered at 8⅞d., advanced to 9d. per yard. 36-inch Ballymenas, 65, entered at 12½d., advanced to 12¾d. per yard. 24x24 Damask napkins, 150, entered at 4s., advanced to 4s 3d. per dozen, 20-20 damask napkins, 170, entered at 3s., advanced to 3s. 4d. per dozen. Discount, 3½ per cent. Ad cases.

17,664-5.—Wool dress goods, from Hardt & Co., Bradfors, March 11, 1898. Entered at various prices and discounts. Commissions, 2½ per cent. and 2 per cent. added to invoice and deducted on entry. Advanced by disallowing deduction of 2 per cent. commission.

17,629.—Manufactures metal, &c., from Jetter & Scheerer, Tuitlingen, Feb. 25. Entered at various prices, advances from 2 per cent. to 39 per cent. (Surgical instruments.)

4,285 O. P.—Crude feathers, from ——, Tonala, Oct. 8, 1897. San Francisco, Eentered at 6, advanced to 12 Mexican dollars per ounce.

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

Franchises Offered to Manhattan Railroad Referred to Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Committee, at its weekly meeting yesterday, referred to its Extension Committee the franchises offered to the company by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and the letter from President Orr making a formal tender of those franchises. The Extension Committee is composed of R. M. Gallaway, George J. Gould, Russell Sage, and Marcellus Hartley.

Secretary Delafield said yesterday that as there is no business requiring the immediate attention of the Rapid Transit Board it is likely the board will not hold a meeting this week.

Charity Society Appeals for $110.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 in aid of a respectable woman who, although she does well the work she is able to secure, is now too old to earn her entire support. The case is in every respect worthy. The society also appeals for $50 to tide a married couple over to the Winter, when a monthly pension they have been receiving will be again payable. Unless the money is secured there is fear that they will become a city charge, which in their case would be a great hardship and entail suffering. Money for these cases may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Merchants in Session To-day.

The first session of the series of conventions of the Merchants' Association of New York will be held to-day at noon at the rooms of the association. W. J. Mercer will make an address on "Cotton Manufacturing in the South." The second session will be held on Friday, when an address will be delivered by F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, on "Some Aspects of Railroad Pooling." The convention has attracted a large number of merchants to the city.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

An Advance for July—Active Trading at Closing.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Wheat to-day closed at an advance of 1⅝@1⅞ for July. Opening trades in July ranged from 83¾ to 83½, compared with yesterday's closing price of 83⅝. For a brief time the market held around these figures. Then the firm Northwest markets, light receipts in that section, and liberal commission house buying, supposed to be for St. Louis shorts, resulted in a hardening of prices and a slow advance, which was continued for nearly two hours. Before 11:30 the market had advanced to 84⅝. Then came a relapse to 84¼, followed by another advance. The advance was slow, however, until reports from California, even more sensational than those received yesterday, came in. Large exporters of wheat in San Francisco said there would be no further exports from there for fifteen months and a Chicago firm had sold for them in San Francisco December wheat at a price 2¼c per bushel over yesterday. The market, after the noon hour, rapidly grew stronger. Besides the support received from the California news, the market was aided by the enormous Continental demand for Cargoes, Liverpool and Paris advices both stating that 7,200,000 bushels had been sold last week. The last hour of trading was quite active, buying being general and heavy, and prices advanced sharply. The strength was maintained to the close, July finally advancing to 85⅝ and closing firm, at 85½@85⅝.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Isidor Satler.—Isidor Satler, dealer in boots and shoes at 74 Avenue C, has given a bill of sale to H. Goodfriend for $1,500. Claims of four creditors amounting to $600 have been received by A. A. Joseph for collection. Mr. Satler has been in business fourteen years, and in November last claimed to have a stock of $8,000.

Ernest C. Webb.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Ernest C. Webb, a lawyer, of 81 Broadway, for $338 in favor of George H. Squire for merchandise and cash advanced. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Webb departed from the State six weeks ago, and has not returned. Mr. Squire received a telegram from him from Chicago on March 31 that he would return to New York on April 4, but Mr. Squire has not seen him yet.

Hannah Conity.—Hannah Conity, dealer in plumbers' materials at 256 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to Farquhar J. Macrae, giving preferences to James E. Hughes for $500, and John Hughes for $575. The business was started in 1891 by her husband, James Conity, who died in January, 1896, and has since been managed by her sons. Stuart F. Randolph, her attorney, said that the assignment was on account of poor business. The liabilities are $7,500, nominal assets $15,000, and actual assets probably $7,500.

Jacob Groy.—Jacob Groy, wholesale dealer in butter and cheese at 73 Vesey Street, has given a bill of sale to Frank Bedell for $1,000. A. A. Joseph, representing Mr. Groy, said that he sold principally to saloon trade, which has been very bad for some time past, and he was pressed for payment of a note for $800 by a bank and was unable to raise the money to pay it. He has been in business over thirty years, and formerly had a large trade. Mr. Joseph estimates the liabilities at $6,000. In the trade Mr. Groy is quoted as saying that he lost $30,000 in Wall Street, and that all his business debts would be paid in full in time. Mr. Joseph, when questioned about Mr. Groy's losses in Wall Street, said that it was true that he had lost heavily on stocks.

National Job Printing Company.—Philip Dillon, doing business under the style of the National Job Printing Company, at 141 and 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward B. Jones, giving preferences to Almira Dillon for $500 and Edward B. Jones for $400. Mr. Dillon has been in the printing business for many years, was formerly a third owner of the Metropolitan Job Printing office, but sold out his interest three years ago. He began at the present location on Nov. 1 last. Peter Conlin, former Chief of Police, was a partner up to Feb. 1 last, when he withdrew on account of ill-health, and Mr. Dillon has since been the proprietor of the business. Milliken & Gasten, the attorneys, said that the assignment was due to poor business and the war scare. The liabilities are $14,200 and nominal assets $42,000, in plant, presses, &c., the actual value of which is not yet definitely known.

A. Loeffler & Sons.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an attachment against Adam Frederick, and Joseph Loeffler, who use the style of A. Loeffler & Sons, dealers in liquors, &c., at 193 Tenth Avenue, for $212 in favor of Frederick Goll, who sold them three brass bedsteads on their representation that they were worth $20,000 in real estate, which he declares was untrue. Mr. Goll learned from neighbors that the bedsteads were shipped away from 193 Tenth Avenue soon after they had been delivered there last week. An affidavit was submitted that large quantities of goods were received there and then removed within twenty-four hours, generally early in the morning or late at night. When the Sheriff went there yesterday with the attachment, there was no stock of goods in sight to levy upon except a desk and a few chairs in an office they occupied, one flight up. They have been there since January last. They have no connection whatever with the old and well-known firm of Anton Loeffler & Sons of 514 Willis Avenue.

Out of Town.

New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.—The final accounting of Henry Hahn, as receiver for the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, was made to Vice Chancellor Emery in Newark yesterday morning. Mr. Hahn collected $4,550.95, which included $800 paid for the plant. Of this amount, $2,096.67 was paid out for necessary disbursements and preferred claims, such as labor. The balance on hand is $2,454.28. The debts still unpaid amount to $4,130.60, so that the creditors will receive about 50 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

BAKER, Hibbard—H. L. Myll	$122
BARNEY, Danford N.—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c	57
CARPENTER, Julius—Pennsylvania Railroad Company, costs	391
COOK, William E.—B. Altman	123
CALDER, Frank, Edward Girard, and Henry V. Donnelly—J. Hart and another	223
CARROLL, James—G. W. Edwards, costs	24
CALHOUN, Mary E.—F. A. Pacher	360
CANNON, James G., and Miles M. O'Brien, receivers, and Jacob Hirshfeld—F. W. Livermore, costs	110
CANNON, James G., and Miles M. O'Brien, receivers, and Jacob Hirshfeld—C. A. Baum, costs	81
DECKER, Jacob—Obermeyer & Liebmann	1,274
DOW, John C.—Ida M. Murphy	564
DI GIOIA, Salvatore—A. Franchi	79
DANN, Asher—Jacob M. Frank	783
DILLINGHAM, William G.—G. T. Gould	68
DARRAGH, John J.—S. C. Livingston	110
DOMBURGH, William H.—E. D. Depew and others	160
DEVRIES, Moses—I. Sobel and another	26
EARL, William M.—Herbert Cooper	428
EHLER, Amandus—W. Endemann and another	154
FITZGERALD, William J.—G. Philippi, Jr	75
FRANKEL, Emma—J. Frankel	114
FAGAN, Margaret—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	294
FISHER, Charles—I. Sobel and another	38
FROST, Ralph A.—David L. Whitmore	2,109
GIBBS, Anna B.—E. D. Armstrong	70
GORMAN, Sarah, Mrs.—R. J. Secor	28
GOTTLIEB, Edward R.—S. Rosenberg and others	1,369
GOULD, Michael J.—H. Held	256
GARBER, Samuel—C. Pollacek	74
GAYER, Henry and Isaac—B. McE. Whitlock	16
GREY, Marion—A. R. Souhami	856
GOLDSMITH, Louis, and Hugh A. Curtin—G. R. Vernon and others	233
HENRY, John—W. Hoehn, costs	111
HENRY, Moses J.—J. Franks	262
HART, Joseph D.—A. Raymond & Co	48
HOAG, William N.—C. H. Ryan and another	464
HALLY, Charles F.—The Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company	196
HAWLEY, Frank W.—Frederick B. Dixon	441
HEAGERTY, Jeremiah—J. T. Scott	158
HORTON, Thomas H., Sr.—M. E. Merry	271
HEILNER, Emanuel—William McShane Company	1,265
KLEB, Joseph—S. Wallach and others	369
LOPER, G. Weaver—B. Gomprecht and another	312
LOUGHRAN, Joseph A. and Mary E.—Martha O'Connor	327
MONDOLFO, Angelo—S. Kessler	178
McKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMPANY—The Mayor, &c., costs	1,154
NEW YORK PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED—Emma L. Ullrich	698
NEF, John J.—Emil Ley	736
OCHS, William—J. Pohs	70
PFALTZ, Adolph—Charles Plock and others	1,216
ROSENTHAL, Daniel, Isidore and Julius Schwitzer—Hyman Schnitzer	1,095
RODE, John—P. Hoenig	81
ROTHSCHILD, Julius—L. G. Corson	81
ROBINSON, George F.—Hamilton Bank of New York	1,200
RUSMAK, Ignatz—C. S. Hunter	105
RIEBLING, Peter—D. Meschendorf	200
SCHAEFER, Charles—G. F. Swift and another	143
SWORTS, Carpenter R.—F. K. Seggermann and another	2,031
SUTPHEN, Henry L. and George R.—D. B. Powell and others	98
SCHOFER, Jacob—F. A. Botty and another	144
SUTTON, Helen R.—L. F. Georger and others	99
SILK, John—J. B. Smith, costs	111
SILVERSTEIN, Edward A.—S. Kruelsheimer, costs	7
TRAFFORD, Kate—R. J. Secor	113
THIELE, Frederick G.—C. L. Volckhausen	46
TEN EYCK, John G.—E. H. Peck	146
TENNY, Charles J.—J. McCoy and another	49
TIERNEY, John—S. S. Packard	70
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—M. Kleiner, by guardian	2,792
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. E. Henry	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. L. Kohn	101
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Albers	102
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Terrel	89
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. Manzoni and another	38
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Brunner	19
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Huntington	19
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Marshall	24
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Nelson	25
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Terrel	19
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Flint	63
THE UNIVERSAL LASTING MACHINE Company—Paul C. Schaitzler	519
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. A. Curtin	150
THE MODERN PRINTING COMPANY—A. Michaelis	175
VANDERBECK, Stephen G.—W. G. Leland	290
WAGNER, Albert—Thomas A. O'Keefe, two judgments	2,773
WILLIAMS, Ada V.—H. Steers and another	70

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.20
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.45

CHICAGO, April 12.—Flour firm. No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@99c; No. 2 red, $1.05½, free on board; No. 2 corn, 29¾@30c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@26c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.22½; Northwestern, $1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl., $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The dullness in the cotton market remains unbroken, and the tendency of values to-day was without particular significance. Even the scalping crowd showed reluctance to make new engagements and throughout the session the pit was almost deserted. A decline of 1@3 points at the start was chiefly due to the fact that the Liverpool market failed to respond as expected to the advance in prices here which has taken place during the holiday abroad. Following the call quotations varied scarcely a hair's breadth, with the market finally quiet at a net decline of 2@3 points. Total sales futures, 28,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.94@5.96
May	5.96	5.98	5.96	5.97@5.98
June	6.00	6.01	6.00	6.00@6.01
July	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.03@6.04
August	6.06	6.06	6.04	6.05@6.06
September	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.02@6.04
October	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.02@6.03
November	6.05	6.05	6.03	6.03@6.04
December	6.05	6.05	6.04	6.05@6.06
January	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.07@6.08

Southern spot markets, middling: Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at Thursday night's prices; closed barely steady, 1@1 12-64d net decline; December-January, 320½S; January-February, 320½S; April, 322½B; April-May, 322½B; May-June, 323B; June-July, 323B; July-August, 323½S; August-September, 323S; September-October, 322S; October-November, 321S; November-December, 320½S. Manchester—Yarns quiet and steady. Cloths—Quiet and steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101⅞	103	101⅞	103
July	87⅝	89¼	87⅝	89¼
September	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝
Corn—				
May	34½	34½	34¼	34½
July	35½	35½	35¼	35½
Oats—				
May	29½	29½	29½	29½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	107	106	107
July	83⅞	85⅝	83½	85½
September	76⅝	77½	76⅝	77½
Corn—				
May	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
July	30⅞	31 1-16	30 9-16	30⅞
September	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
Oats—				
May	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25⅞
July	23	23 1-16	22⅞	23
September	21⅝	21⅞	21 9-16	21¾

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Except for a brief decline at the immediate opening, the wheat market occupied a very strong position all day, favored by bull news at home and abroad. One of the strongest features of the day was the export business, amounting to upward of fifty-seven loads, here and at outports. This was considered significant, and brought in a great many shorts during the past hour besides encouraging more or less demand for investment account. Another strong influence having its greatest effect during the forenoon was active buying for Southwestern account, generally understood to have been a reflection of less favorable crop conditions. On the whole, however, the Winter wheat outlook was quite favorable, and Spring wheat prospects decidedly so, all reports tending to indicate that the area this year will be from 10 to 15 per cent. larger than last. The market closed very strong at ⅞@1¼c net advance, and on the curb July sold up from 89¼c to 89½c. Particular attention was attracted to the May option both at Chicago and here because of its unusual strength, due to the cash demand and excitement among shorts. Foreign markets, after a four days' intermission, were rather disappointing to those who had expected important changes.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2 Northern, 98½c; May, $1.02; July, 99½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—April, 99½c; May, 97½@97⅝c; July, 96⅝c; September, 75⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.01⅝; No. 1 Northern, 99⅝c.

DULUTH, April 12.—No. 1 Northern cash, 91½c; May, $1.01¼; July, 98c; September, 77½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58½@58¾c, free on board, afloat; exporters took 125,000 bushels. BARLEY—Feeding, 35@35½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@90c; Spring bulk, 67½@70c; middling bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—First patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clear, $3.70@$3.90; second clear, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef Hams—$22@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅜@5½c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6¼@6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, sweet-pickled, 6¾@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3 11-16c. Lard—$5.45; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.70; Brazil, kegs, $7.20; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4 9-16@4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.40; fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; medium, choice, $1.07½; pea, $1.05; medium and pea, fair to good, 90c@$1; red kidney, choice, $1.67½@$1.70; fair to good, $1.40@$1.60; white kidney, $1.55; black turtle soup, $1.50@$1.55; yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; lima, California, $1.57½; green peas, barrels, 80c; bags, 70@72½c; Scotch, barrels, 90c; bags, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Creamery Western extras, per lb, 21c; firsts, 20@20½c; thirds to seconds, 17@19½c; State, fancy, 20½@21c; thirds to firsts, 17@20c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 19½c; Welsh tubs, fancy, 18½@19c; dairy tubs, firsts, 17½@18c; thirds to seconds, 15@17c; imitation creamery, extras, 18½c; seconds to firsts, 15@17c; factory, extras, 16c; seconds to firsts, 14@15½c; lower grades, 13@13½c; rolls, 12½@14½c; old creamery, 15@18c; old State dairy, 14½@17½c; old Western, factory, 12¼@14½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8c; do, choice, 7½@7¾c; do, fair to good, 7@7¼c; do, common, 6@6½c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¼@8½c; do, choice, 7¾@8c; do, common to good, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 11@11½c; State and Pennsylvania, 10@10½c; Western, selected for storage, 10½c; do, firsts, 10@10¼c; Southern, 9½@10c; duck eggs, Maryland, 17@20c; Western and Virginia, 16@17c; Southern, prime, 15@16c; inferior, 9@12c; goose eggs, 40c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, wine sap and York imperial, per bbl, $3@$5; Ben Davis, choice to fancy, $4@$5; do, average quality, $3.25@$3.75; Baldwin and spy, fancy, nominal; do, fair to good, $2.50@$3.25; inferior qualities, $2@$2.50; strawberries, Charleston, per quart, 15@22c; do, Florida, 14@20c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8¾@9½c; do, choice, 8⅝@8⅝c; do, prime, 8@8¼c; do, common to good, 4@7½c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3c; do, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, 3¾@4c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 15c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@12c; do, Royal, 6½@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10½@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 6@10c; prunes, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@45c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@35c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@35c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 9½@10½c; chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 75c@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 11@12c; straight toms, prime, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 36@40c; do, 3 to 4 lb to pair, 25@30c; chicks, Winter, Philadelphia, 5 to 6 lb to pair, 18@20c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10c; do, Western, selected, small, 10c; do, heavy to medium, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 8@8½c; old cocks, 6@6½c. Ducks, Western, average best, 7@8c; do, fair to good, 5@6c. Geese, Western, average best, 6½@7c; do, fair to good, 4@6c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50; do, small and poor, $1.50@$1.75. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c. Chickens, fancy soft meated, 12@13c; do, average, No. 1, 10@11c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Fowls, No. 1, 10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@14c; capons, No. 1, 15@16c; do, No. 2, 12@13c. Ducks, No. 1, 8@10c; do, No. 2, 6@7c. Geese, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c.

GAME—English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$2. Golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; do, grass, $1@$1.25. Sand and small snipe, per dozen, 25@40c. Wild ducks, per pair, 15@25c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $4@$8; do, Havana, per bbl, $4@$7.50; do Florida, $3@$7; do Maine Rose, per bbl, $3; do, per sack, $2.75@$2.90; do Hebron, per sack, $2.40; do State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.12@$2.62; do, per sack, $2.12@$2.50; do Jersey, per bbl, $2.12@$2.50; per sack, $2@$2.37; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bbl, $3.50@$5; onions, Bermuda, per crate, $1.75@$1.90; do Eastern, white, per bbl, $5@$10; do red and yellow, $1.50@$2.50; do Orange County, red and yellow, $1@$1.75; do State and Western, red and yellow, $1@$1.75; asparagus, per dozen, $2@$6; beets, Florida, per bbl, crate, $1@$2; do, per small crate, 65@75c; do, Charleston, per 100 bunches, $2@$4; do Bermuda, per crate, $1; celery, California, per dozen, 10@50c; do State and Western, 5@35c; do Florida, per case, $1@$1.50; cabbages, Southern, per bbl, crate, $1@$1.25; carrots, Charleston, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; do New Orleans, $3; cucumbers, Florida, per crate, $2.50@$3.50; egg plants, Florida, per box, $2.50@$3.50; kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 25@50c; do Baltimore, 40@50c; lettuce, Florida, per basket, $1.25@$3; do, Charleston, 50c@$1; do North Carolina, per bbl, $2.50@$5; do, per basket, 75c@$1; okra, Havana, per carrier, $4.50@$5; peppers, Havana, per carrier, $2@$2.25; parsley, Bermuda, per box, $1.25; do New Orleans, per 100 bunches, $2@$4; peas, Savannah and Charleston, per basket, $1@$1.25; do Florida, 75c@$1; radishes, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, per basket, 40@75c; rhubarb, Baltimore and Washington, per 100 bunches, $3@$4; string beans, Florida, wax, per crate, $1.50@$3.50; do green, $2@$3; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, 50c@$1; squash, Florida, per crate, 75c; tomatoes, Florida, per carrier, $1@$2; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 75@85c; do white, 40@50c.

COFFEE.

Dealings in the coffee market were conducted on a small scale. The first call developed a steady undertone, with opening prices unchanged from the final figures of yesterday. During the rest of the forenoon prices improved a shade on light covering. Late in the afternoon, however, the bear crowd hammered the market, and the feeling at the close was barely steady, with April unchanged and other months 5@10 points net lower. Total transactions were limited to 8,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
May	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.60@5.65
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.60
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.55@5.60
October	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
November	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
December	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
January	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
February	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.80
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$200. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—¼f higher to ½f lower; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, 36.25; February, 36.50; March, 36.75; April, 34.75; May, 34.75; June, 34.75; July, 35.00; August, 35.25; September, 35.50; October, 35.50; November, 35.75; December, 36.00. Rio—No. 7, 8$725.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22¼c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6-8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; average, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; No. 2, 20@22c; No. 3, 19@20c; lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine, choice, 12@15c; average, 10@15c; medium choice, 15@17c; medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.65@$6.85. COPPER—$12. SPELTER—$4.25@$4.35. TIN—$14.35@$14.45. LEAD—$3.65@$3.70.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60. Tar oil, bbls, $2.90; Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 31½@32c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—Turpentine, 28c. Resin—A, B, C, $1.10; D, E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.45; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, M, $1.60; N, $1.65; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.90.

WILMINGTON, April 12.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin, $1.10@$1.15.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Live cattle, 9¼@10c, dressed weight; sheep, 9½@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.12½; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$5.12½; clipped do, $3.50@$4.37½; unshorn lambs, $6.10; clipped do, $5.25; Spring lambs, $2@$5 each. Three cars of stock unsold.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Broadway Corner Brings $340,000 at Auction—Other Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for L. O. Jones, to a Mr. Curley, the three-story brick and stone-front dwelling 308 West Seventieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 102.

The same firm has also sold, for Wagner & Wallace, to P. Trevor, the five-story American basement dwelling 34 West Eighty-fifth Street, 17 by 62 by 102.2.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold, for Mabel Suydam, to Augustus B. Field, the two four-story brick flats, with stores, 384 and 386 Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from Mrs. Eliza Ball the five-story brownstone-front tenement 289 Madison Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that the dwelling 324 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street has been sold to a Mr. Schwartz.

Flanagan Brothers have sold, for the Cogswell estate, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 142 West Fifty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100.

R. L. Julian has sold the dwellings 151 West Eightieth Street and 653 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

Stabler & Smith were the brokers in the sale of the plot 50 by 150 on the west side of the Boulevard, 100 feet south of Ninety-second Street, for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to T. J. McGuire.

The offering of the Prescott Building in partition proceedings by Auctioneer Golding attracted a fair-sized crowd to the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. The property offered is a six-story building occupying a plot 50 by 100 at the northwest corner of Broadway and Spring Street, together with the lot, 25 by 75, at the rear, fronting on the street. A representative of the plaintiff in the action, Mrs. Nathalie E. Baylies, started the bidding at $295,000. Samuel Goldsticker, acting for an outside party, advanced the price by five-hundred-dollar bids to $320,000 and then retired from the competition. Another outsider, however, alternated with the plaintiff's representative in raising the bid to $340,000, at which figure the parcel was finally knocked down to the latter. The sale was one of the most gratifying of recent auction-room events, for, although the price was not high, there was under the conditions an encouraging amount of competition. From statements made after the sale it is certain that with affairs in a more settled state the heirs would have been compelled to go at least $15,000 higher to retain the property. Yesterday's figure, leaving the building out of the calculation, represents a rate of $49.45 per square foot.

Other recent purchases in the neighborhood are interesting in this connection. J. L. Buttenwieser bought the 2,450 square feet at the northeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street in December, 1895, at $70.40 per square foot. The plot of 6,150 square feet at the northeast corner of Broadway and Broome Street was sold at the rate of $59.34 per square foot about three years ago, while for 506 Broadway, between Broome and Spring Streets, the price paid in January, 1897, was $42.13 per square foot.

In the same salesroom William Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to George Wiley, for $9,500, the four-story brick double tenement, 525 West Thirty-ninth Street, 24.6 by 98.9; also, at public auction, to Heilner & Wolf, for $8,500, the two-story frame building 2,348 Old Broadway, on lot 31.9 by 100.8 by 26.1 by 101; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the National Academy of Design, for $17,500, the four-story brick dwelling 43 St. Nicholas Place, 22 by 64.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Selma Byk, for $20,550, the five-story brick flat 122 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

James L. Wells sold, at public auction, to W. H. Van Steenburgh, for $10,110, the plot, with two-story frame dwelling, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Bassford Avenue, 89 by 105 by 90 by 105.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at public auction sale, to Dr. F. A. Becker, the plot Washington Avenue, east side, 155 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 54 by 120.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George Clemens, for $9,250, the plot, with two-story frame sheds, extending through from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 201.10.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 1,983 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,237.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 105.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 88.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,634; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.6; Christopher Welcker of 412 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 63 Seventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 84.2; Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 60 feet east of Rosedale Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 22.1 by 54; T. Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 84.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 19.8 by 60; Edward G. Williams of 1,264 Boston Road, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for seven two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 50; William Crocket of 625 Madison Avenue, owner; Henry G. Peltore of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

Tacoma Street, south side, 100 feet west of Commonwealth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; L. B. Petzoldt of 716 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; B. Ebeling of 617 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 83.4; Mrs. Josephine Cook of 1,399 Webster Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 55, John Rickly of 1,510 Avenue A, owner; W. H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 70, James B. Martin of 786 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; R. Glen, architect; cost, $14,000.

Taylor Street, west side, 100 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 40, John Carry of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 159 and 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick factory, W. J. Adrian of 330 Bowery, owner; E. W. Greis of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, J. D. Lange of 220 West Seventy-ninth Street, owner; A. M. Welch, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 7 and 9 Front Street, to a five-story brick and stone warehouse, estate of Rufus Story, owner; A. F. Norris of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 252 Madison Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store, Isaac Goldstein of 347 East Sixty-second Street, owner; W. J. Fryer of 19 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 12.

BOND ST, n s, 382.4 ft e of Broadway, 25.8x100; Henry E. Niese and wife to Emily M. F. Braem, (correction)	1,000
HENRY ST, s s, 167.3 ft e of Scammel St, 24x one-half block; James J. McGean and wife to Margaret McGean	1
LENOX AV, 187, 19x75; August Moebus and wife to Anna M. Bradley	1
LEWIS ST, 29, 25x100; Henry Korn and another to Charles I. Weinstein	1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 83.11 ft n of 53d St, 20.10x70; Martha E. Coman to Thomas Coman	1
LOT 272, Block G, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Frank W. Gordon and another	500
LOTS 11 and 12, map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Thomas Brady	1,200
LOTS 51 and 52, map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Mary Hughes	800
MADISON AV, 1,529, s e corner of 104th St, 17.7x70; Margaret Reming to Mary B. Hughes	1
MADISON ST, 414, s s, 25.2x99.7x25.2x100; Maria E. Burke to James E. Burke	1
MOTT ST, w s, 89.6 ft s of Worth St, 47.8x97.8x33.7x97.8; Daniel S. Richards and another, executors, to John B. Smith	50,000
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 63.1x150.2; Elizabeth Connelly to James D. Rogers	1
STEBBINS AV, e s, 263.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x80; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Margaret O'Nail	4,000
1ST AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 48th St, 24.7x75; Herman Moses to Eliza Moses	1
2D AV, e s, 76.11 ft n of 19th St, 15.1x100; Smith Ely et al to George D. Mason and another	1
2D AV, 521 to 525, n w corner of 29th St, 74.1x64; Margaret Reming to Mary B. Hughes and another	1
7TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x100; Leopold Kahn to Leopold Kahn Company	1
6TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of Avenue C, 24x90; Simon Solomon to Adolf Mandel	Exch.
6TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of Avenue D, 25x90.10; 6th St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x90.10; Samuel Greenfield and wife to Ignatz Gluck	1
9TH ST, s s, 355.9 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.11; Martha E. Coman to Thomas Coman	1
9TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Adolf Mandel to Simon Solomon	Exch.
29TH ST, 241 and 243, n s, 64 ft w of 2d Av, 86x74.1; Margaret Reming to Mary B. Hughes and another	1
32D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Archibald D. Russell and wife to Mary K. Sheffield	100
32D ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Josephine Biggesmann to Henry F. Specht	1
35TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x irregular; 34th St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x irregular; Josiah C. Reiff to Sprague Electric Company	1
35TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x irregular; 34th St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x irregular; Interior Conduit and Insulation Company to Josiah C. Reiff	1
60TH ST, 137, n s, 22 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Horace W. Robbins, trustee, and another to Martin A. Dewey	20,000
69TH ST, 38, s s, 420.6 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; John F. Nelson to W. W. Fuller	60,000
76TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100; Martha E. Coman to Thomas Coman	1
76TH ST, 38 East, 20x102.2; Calvin G. Doig and wife to John A. McCafferty	1
88TH ST, n e s, 187 ft n w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; William Cruise to Mary C. Cruise	6,000
90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; George Schreiner and wife to Emma Conner	100
90TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.8; George Schreiner and wife to William Holbein and wife	100
110TH ST, 106, 20.1x75; also strip beginning at s w corner of above, 0.8x20.1; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bacharach	1
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; James Bailey to Josephine F. Newlin	1
114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Lily Rothstein to Harriette Goldman	1
115TH ST, 324 East, 20x100.11; Rosina Marazzo to Louisa Garofalo	1
116TH ST, 34, s s, 387 ft w of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors of Henry P. De Graaf, to Samuel Booth	1
125TH ST, 258 East, 28x99.11; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executrix, &c., to Samuel Booth	1
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co. to James H. Cassidy	1
138TH ST, 683 East, 40x100; Anna M. Bradley to August Moebus	1
148TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Martha E. Coman to Thomas Coman	1
180TH ST, n w corner of Tiebout Av, 75x100x irregular; Julius B. Lorge to Charles H. Thornton and another	1
182D ST, s w corner of 11th Av, 100x25; Nathan Miller and another, executors, to Felix Ury	7,500
185TH ST, 690 East, 16.8x100; J. Homer Hildreth, as trustee, to Cecilia T. Lappine	1

Recorded Leases.

BECKER, Elenora, to Peter Schneider; 1,618 East End Av, 3 years	$860
BLOOM, Joseph, to Jacob Ofshe; 151 Ridge St, 3 years	600
BREINTNALL, R. Herber, to Joseph Wolf; 17 Rivington St, 3 years	1,500
DODD, Elizabeth F., to Karl Wilder; 62 East Broadway, 15 years	1,800
GLUCK, Ignatz, to Barney Scher and another; 157 Essex St, 1 year	840
GOOD, Brent, to Charles J. Reuter; 58 Dey St, 3 years	2,250
GREGORY, Mary E., to Marks Lissberger and another; 393 and 395 West 12th St, 10 years	2,033
GUEDALIA, Aaron, to Nikolaus Brooks; 229 East 106th St, 5 years	420
HOCHNER, David, and others to Morris Fleischman; 167 to 171 East 96th St, 3 1-12 years	5,400
LANGER, Auguste, to Alice Heinler; Lots 19 to 22, map of Sheridan & Segrave, 1 1-12 years	900
NORCIA, Leonardo, to Michele Landa and another; 531 East 149th St, 3 years	876
NORRIS, James, to Thomas E. Fitzgerald; 360 Lenox Av, n e corner 128th St, 5 years	3,500
PATTERSON, Anna, individually and as guardian, to Michael Ward; 7th Av, n w corner of 22d St, 10 years	2,700
PENDER, Anna M., to Frederick B. Lewis; 123 East 18th St, 5 years	1,300
POTTER, Harriet D., and another, to Alvah W. Hoff; 148 Beekman St, 4½ years	1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 29th St, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	15,000
APPELL, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 191 10th Av, 1 year	8,000
BACHARACH, Babetta, to Julia M. Holbrook; 106 East 110th St and strip 0.8x20.1, adjoining, 3 years	7,000
BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; n e corner of Columbus Av and 66th St, 3 years	85,000
BENNETT, Amelia L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 8, Block 2,508, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 1 year	5,000
BOOTH, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 258 East 125th St, 3 years	$12,000
BOOTH, Samuel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34 West 116th St, 3 years	15,000
BOYD, James, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 139 W. 41st St, 4 years	20,000
BOYD, James, to Rebecca B. and Marie C. Gourlie; 139 West 41st St, 1 year	5,000
BURR, Samuel H., to Emilie Huber; n e corner Bleecker St and West Broadway, (leasehold,) secures contract	30,000
BURKE, James E., to Henry W. Norton and others, executors, &c.; 370 Madison St, 3 years	8,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Emma D. Rodman; s e s of Trinity Av, 100 ft s w of 161st St, 3 years	5,500
CASSIDY, James H., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s s of 136th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand	4,500
CONGREGATION MISHKAN ISRAEL Anshe Su Walker to Sidney D. Ripley and others, trustees, &c.; 56 Chrystie St, 5 years	20,000
CONNER, Emma, to George Schreiner; 324 East 90th St, 3 years	2,750
DAUB, Carl C. and Louis D., to Louis Stahl; 520 West 51st St, 3¼ years	9,000
DEGENER, Henry, to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; interior lot, 800 ft w of 3d Av and 51.1 ft s of 81st St, runs w 100 ft to 4th Av, as widened, x s 53.3 x e 100 x n 53.3, secures bond	6,073
DE HART, John, to Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company; s w s of 169th St, at intersection with n s of 167th St, 1 year	1,000
DEWEY, Martin A., to the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee; 137 East 60th St, 2 years	18,000
DOYLE, William, to Margaret Doyle; n w corner 10th St and Dry Dock St; also n s 10th St, 22.2 ft w of Dry Dock St, 2 years	7,000
DOYLE, William T., to Ernest F. Reinhardt; n w corner of 10th St and Dry Dock St, 1 year	1,000
DUGGAN, James and Ellen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119 East 73d St., 3 years	5,000
ENGEL, William, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 47th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	8,000
ERFF, Charles, to Ferdinand N. Neumann and another; n s of 81st St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	15,000
FOOT, Eliza C., to Charles H. Truslow, trustee; 59 Beekman St and 89 Ann St, one-fourth part, 2 years	2,000
FRANK, Christian, to George Ehret; w s of 9th Av, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 1 year	10,000
GLUCK, Ignatz, to Samuel Greenfeld; n s 6th St, 118 ft w of Avenue D; also n s 6th St, 93 ft w of Avenue D, installments	2,500
HASTINGS, Mary E., and others, to William H. Hastings and others, executors, &c.; 218 Centre St, 1 year	18,000
HOCH, Frederick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 215 East 57th St, 1 year	15,000
HOCH, Frederick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 213 East 57th St, 1 year	15,000
KEMPNER, Isidor, to Henry E. Nicond; 306 West 38th St, 5 years	16,000
JONES, Walter M., to Mary E. H. Jones; s s 94th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 year	1,500
LARKIN, Catherine, to Willard P. Beach; e s of Union Av, 197 ft s of Morse Av or Post Road, 1 year	750
LAMPHEAR, Ma B. and William H., to Eliza D. Herrick; n s of 4th St, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years	2,500
McCAFFERTY, John A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 38 East 76th St, 1 year	25,000
McGARRY, Frank, to Isaac P. Smith; s s of Morris St, 102.10 ft e of Barker Av, 3 years	3,500
McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; w s of Boulevard, 100 ft s of 92d St, demand	50,000
McLAUGHLIN, John, to the Trustees of Robert College of Constantinople; 329 East 92d St, 5 years	12,000
MOEBUS, August, to Anna M. Bradley; 683 East 138th St, installments	12,500
RAFTERY, Matthew, to Thomas W. Cauldwell, trustee; 544 West 38th St, 5 years	3,000
RICHMAN, Louis L., and Abram Brothers to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 92 to 96 Chrystie St, (three mortgages,) 5 years	75,000
ROGERS, James D., to Anson T. Downes; s e s of Prospect Av, old line, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 3 years	2,700
SCHMIDT, Anthony F. A., to Dollar Savings Bank; s w corner 133d St and Willow Av, 1 year	10,000
SHEFFIELD, Mary K., and another to Archibald D. Russell; 26 West 32d St, installments	15,000
SMITH, John B., to Broadway Savings Bank; 7 and 9 Mott St and 197 and 197½ Worth St, 1 year	35,000
SOLOMON, Simon, to Adolf Mandel; n s 9th St, 83 ft e of Avenue C, installments	2,000
THOMAS, Emma H., to Dollar Savings Bank; e s of Walton Av, 129 ft s of 150th St, 1 year	4,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; n w corner of Tiebout Av and 180th St, 2 years	2,200
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; n e corner of Tiebout Av and 180th St, 2 years	2,200
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; e s of Tiebout Av, 225 ft n of 180th St, 2 years	1,500
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; w s of Tiebout Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, 2 years	2,500
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; e s of Tiebout Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, 2 years	3,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; w s of Tiebout Av, 225 ft n of 180th St, 2 years	1,500
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Julius B. Lorge; n w corner of Tiebout Av and 180th St, 1 year	1,750
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Julius B. Lorge; n e corner of Tiebout Av and 180th St, 1 year	1,750
ULMAR, Samuel, to David Werdenschlag; e s 2d Av, 106.2 ft n of 77th St, 5¼ years	6,000
ULMAR, Jacob, Alfred, and Henry, to David Werdenschlag; 406 and 408 East 120th, 5¼ years, (two mortgages)	12,000
URY, Felix, to Nathan Miller and another, executors, &c.; s w corner of 11th Av and 182d St, ½ year	3,000
WEINLANDT, Caroline, to August Stieger; 75 Elizabeth St, 1 year	1,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to David Lippmann; 29 Lewis St, (two mortgages,) 6 months	28,500
WEMPLE, Peter H. and Marion E., to Diedrich Meyer; 21 West 114th St, 1½ years	1,500
WEMPLE, Peter H. and Marion E., to Maurice H. Baumgarten, trustee, &c.; 23 West 114th St, 1½ years	1,500
WILLIAMS, Richard D. and Lillian M., to Henry S. Trenchard; s w corner of Bryant St and 179th St, 3 years	1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BYRNE, Andrew, to Andrew J. Byrne	1,600
COMAN, Martha E., to Thomas Coman, (four mortgages)	24,500
FLANAGAN, Emma F., to George E. Kitching	2,576
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Charles Thomsen	2,500
GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to Frank R. Lewin	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah E. Livingston	8,000
MOODY, John, trustee, &c., to Sarah A. Goeller	500
NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT Society to the Hebrew Christian Mission	14,500
NICOND, Henry E., executor, &c., to Augustus F. Holly	Nom.
SCHIECK, August, to John C. Heintz	2,500
SPIESS, Arthur, to Metropolitan Improvement Company	Nom.
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissy	4,200
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY to Sarah F. Bonnard, as general guardian, &c.	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Adelaide A. Hillyer, as guardian, &c.	15,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Cordelia Friedman	10,000
WELCKER, Mary, to F. C. Bamman	1,272

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,333, n w corner of 71st St, 29.4x75; Hannah Roth, as administratrix, &c., against Ida Kalka and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.

BLEECKER ST, 283, n e corner of Barrow St, 25x26; Emma T. Stillman, executrix, &c., against Berney Silverblatt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x62.3; New York Electric Equipment Company against Isidor Hoffstadt and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

MONROE ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x one-half block; 24th St, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9, one-thirtieth part of all; Mary E. Jacobson against Harriet Ferry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 49.11x100; Andrew J. Byrne against Florence B. Irvine and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

10TH ST, n e s, 250 ft n w of 3d Av, 23x77.5x24.3x69.10; J. Blackburn Miller against Martin H. Roberts and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; John P. Ellis against Thomas Taylor, (accounting;) attorney, J. P. Michelbacher.

Mechanics' Liens.

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 104 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Charles Junghaus against Max Golden, owner and contractor	110
2D ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of 1st Av, 48.6x122x75x124.1; Murtagh & McCarthy against Mary Van Allen, owner; George Derr and another, contractors	134
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Halloran & Lodge against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor	227
77TH ST, 78 East; John L. Ward against Jonas and Frederick Libby, owners; John Hamilton, contractor	43
94TH ST, 21 East; Henry Miles & Son against J. O. Shoenberg, owner; —— Ramier contractor, and Rider & Co., subcontractors	137
117TH ST, 97 to 105 West; Walter Venable against Agostino Cavenato, owner and contractor	79
144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 84.11x irregular; Thomas W. Smith against John Geoghegan, owner and contractor	303
150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Heinrich Joerges against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor	45
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William J. Brandt against James McBride, owner and contractor; Robert Golightly, contractor	120
155TH ST, 572 and 574 East; E. H. Ogden & Co. against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor	208

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BOULEVARD, w s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 50.5x150x42.2x150.4; The Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Thomas J. McGuire, 10 payments	$50,000
GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, 42½, and 44; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Michael Tully, 7 payments	24,000

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 195—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Long Island Loan and Trust Company, executor &c.—Argument continued by E. W. Kittredge and Joseph Wilby for the defendant in error, and concluded by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

No. 196—William L. Ledbetter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by H. Scott Howell and W. C. Howell for the plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

No. 197—William Dugald Stuart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton et al.—Argument commenced by C. B. Taylor for the plaintiff in error and continued by Aaron Goldsmith and Edward J. Fox for the defendants in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 197, 198, 199, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
110—Niehaus vs Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
138—Flinn vs. Cons'd Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
150—United States, &c., vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutaud.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
156—Darrah vs. Brown.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrollton Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Indemnity Co.
144—Domico vs. Katz.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
134—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
137—Beck vs. Bremner.
82—Schenck vs. Bennett
142—Morten vs. Morning Journal Association.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

32—At. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. SS. British Queen
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
130—Downer vs. City of New York.
64—Kuntley vs. tug Ed Luckenback.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
75—Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. ship Whitteburn.
117—Thompson vs. tug Eddie K. Garrison.
125—Gunkle vs. S. S. Segurança.
131—Downer vs. City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

33—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
44—Greenhaus vs. Alter.
11—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
12—Van Dolsen vs. the Board of Education.
79—Blate vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
51—Kay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Lord vs. Spielman.
32—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
48—Rouillion vs. Wilson.
23—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Wait vs. Requa.
64—Schaefer vs. Union Ry. Co.
80—Karstens vs. Karstens.
77—Miller vs. Benoit.
10—Sheehy vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Chatfield.
2—Kostor vs. Finkelstein.
3—People, &c., vs. U. S. Accident Ass'n.
4—Trahan vs. Trahan.
5—Higgins vs. Herrmann.
6—People, &c., vs. Smith.
7—Came vs. Morris.
8—Ehret vs. Thaiss.
9—George Borgfeld & Co. vs. Wood.
10—Watertown Brass & Mfg. Co. vs. Valentine.
11—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
12—Spafford vs. Pearsall Land Co.
13—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
14—Wallach vs. Rosenthal.
15—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
16—Lemon vs. Lynch.
17—In re Biggio.
18—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
19—Rak vs. Rosenfeld.
20—Stewart vs. Hilton.
21—Charman vs. Bevan.
22—Bartles vs. Waterman.
23—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
24—Kunze vs. Kunze.
25—Lawrence vs. Benham.
26—Kirkpatrick vs. McAlpin.
27—In re Pringle.
28—In re Hy. Phillips Co.
29—Robertson vs. Lesser
30—In re Webb.
31—Abbe vs. Hulbert.
32—Am. Metallic Cartridge Co. vs. Hulbert
33—Howell Hirchman Co. vs. same.
34—Post vs. Condit.
35—People ex rel. Biggio vs. Board of Pharmacy.
36—Lippmann vs. Levison.
37—Connolly vs. Erlwein.
38—Dunlop & Co. vs. Simis.
39—Chapins vs. Frances.
40—Towy vs. Rosenfeld.
41—Kayes vs. Malovin.
42—In re Taylor.
43—Dooley vs. Smith.
44—Ames vs. Stern.
45—In re Electric Ry. Co. of U. S.
46—J. T. Huner Co. vs. O'Connor.
47—Speorry vs. Dunn.
48—Spies vs. Lockwood.
49—In re Welch.
50—Eddy vs. Sulzbacher.
51—Smith vs. Adams.
52—In re Lowenthal.
53—Vogel vs. Sessions.
54—Zoccolo vs. Salberg.
55—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
56—Newberger vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Corporation.
57—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.
58—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
59—Bode vs. King.
60—Gregory vs. Jarmulowsky.
61—Campbell vs. Ehrich.
62—Knight vs. Charles.
63—Jacekel vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
64—Brown vs. McCormick.
65—Ralph vs. Hubener.
66—Burns vs. Roy.
67—Bach & Myers vs. Hoppie.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6176—Drew vs. Drew.
6587—Herbert vs. Herbert.
5912—Schmidt vs. Schmidt
6759—Vreeland vs. Vreeland.
6760—Rowe vs. Rowe.
6761—Riley vs. Riley.
6762—Frank vs. Frank.
6768—Matrangolo vs. Matrangolo.
6769—Wootten vs. Wootten.
6770—Veith vs. Veith.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
6742—Roberts vs. Roberts.
6743—Muller vs. Muller.
6744—Hoag vs. Hoag.
6746—Rains vs. Rains.
6749—Spengler vs. Spengler.
6750—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6751—Arnton vs. Arnton.
6753—Newberger vs. Newberger.
6758—Molino vs. Molino.
6641—Molloy vs. Molloy.
5518—Snyder vs. Snyder.
6662—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6484—Hodge vs. N. Y. Lumber Co.
4654—Taylor vs. Taylor.
673—Riley vs. Cumming.
5058—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
5258—Glen Cove Granite Co. vs. Costello.
6298—Wazeter vs. Turner.
1196—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
6430—Kass vs. Kass.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
6458—Wolper vs. Mueller
5086—Brookman vs. Manderville.
6616—Stern vs. Stern.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hermann for the People.

1—Allessandro Cioramello.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

12798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
15365—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
14916—Grifenhagen vs. Goldman.
15694—Willis vs. Willis.
15770—Ehret vs. Erdtman.
15519—Lynch vs. Ludorff.
14518—La Fetra vs. Gorman.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15299—Lavin vs. Guenthert.
14407—Kelly vs. Mutual Life Association.
15548—Weiss vs. Alexander.
15595—Lindenborn vs. Raymond.
15721—O'Leary vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
15771—Emil vs. Aldhouse
15647—Isaacs vs. Sturm.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
14560—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Crawford.
15620—Sermon vs. Warner.
15642—Pierce vs. Lindsay.
12870—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Hill.
15672—Hayunga vs. Wyckoff.
15752—Swann vs. Robertson.
15308—Vanderbeek vs. Owens.
12881—Smith vs. Johonot.
15557—O'Connor vs. Ch'h of St. Francis de Sales.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
1151—Reiner vs. Jones.
8956—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Co.
8096—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Pratt.
8097—Abraham vs. same.
8099—N. Y. Insulating and Paint Co. vs. same.
9342—Mackell vs. Hilton.
9410—Levy vs. Goldschmidt.
9494—Piggott vs. Schaffer.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9966—Am. Copper Co. vs. Lowther.
9968—Sentz vs. Betz.
10017—Stein vs. Vogt.
9977—Pitman vs. United Press.
7424—Fox vs. Ireland.
8562—Sommer vs. Adler.
9110—Gruening vs. Damrosch.
4866—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.
6923—Scott vs. Taylor.
4964—Braitsch vs. Lichtenstein.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
6540—Hamilton vs. Gillender.
7566—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Co.
9279—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9280—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10667—Williams vs. White.
10816—Klebisch vs. Siedler.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
6695—Muller vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
9184—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
8229—Kaiser vs. Weil.
9819—Weil vs. the Mayor, &c.
9320—Same vs. same.
9520—White vs. Wells.
9531—O'Sullivan vs. Bohen.
6672—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
9593—Rowan vs. Mayor, &c.
9606—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
9676—Greenwood vs. Rothschild.
9898—Herrmann vs. O'Gorman.
9962—Triest vs. Lipman.
7079—Phillips vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8669—Wall vs. Daynes.
8671—Same vs. Vanderhoogt.
8672—Same vs. Steven.
8673—Same vs. Schloss.
8674—Same vs. Zeller.
8675—Same vs. Emmons.
8676—Same vs. Hendrix.
8677—Same vs. Disselkoen.
8681—Same vs. Finley.
7586—Casey vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. Inquest.
3689—Matthews vs. Hannigan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1290—Contested will of Mary Johnson.
Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.
Arthur C. Todd,
Mary E. Johnson,
Charles H. Byrns,
Leonora Dembey,
Isaac Klinger.
At 11 A. M.
Jette Seligman.
At 2 P. M.
John E. Jones,
Fanny E. Albert,
Simon S. Hirschberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1361—John Moore.
1320—John Kelly.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1370—Maria Ritter Manning.
1375—Margaret Phelan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

562—Folsom vs. Allen.
402—Behman vs. Koschnopsky.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4094—Brown vs. Bushman.
4258½—May vs. Georger.
4061—Baxter vs. Phillips.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4135—Harkins vs. Candee.
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4349—Leon vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
4423—Beck vs. Cooke.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
4565—Carroll vs. Woods.
4510—Coe vs. Sattler.
3831—McGuinness vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
732—Wiedersun vs. Dowding.
4791—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
4792—Same vs. same.
4553—Block vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
2256—Strauss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4336—Gies vs. Piercy.
1789—McConnell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
512—Stephens vs. Callahan.
472—Haar vs. Mooney.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulich.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
749—Gage vs. Peetsch.
4800—Scheindelman vs. Tamsen.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
3384—Gottsegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
806—Gilman vs. Helfer.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Macaroni Mfg. Co.
546—Longstreet vs. Taylor.
541—Mikis vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
421—McCourt vs. Stre.
567—Rosendorf vs. Goldstein.
568—Same vs. same.
2687—Goldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
852—Zucca vs. Cohn.
4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
907—Foster vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
1067—Brann vs. Morris E. & A. Ex. Co.
810—Tilidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
851—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
953—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Price.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
960—Fishbein vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
875—Oltzky vs. Collins.
902—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
623—Barber vs. Hard.
846—Gottschalk vs. Stillgebaur.
563—Ullman vs. Horber.
765—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Mead.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
954—Overman Wheel Co. vs. Ward.
894—Meyer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
741—Andrews vs. Bonnell.
1024—Hinch vs. Baker.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
1081—Oxley & Enos Mfg. Co. vs. Steinfeld.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4564—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
4742—Spencer vs. Steinweg.
4391—Barker vs. Davis.
4774—Pohalski vs. Buttel.
3606—Morris vs. Schneider.
4747—Fischer vs. Friedel.
4808—Crawford vs. Tucker.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Le Barbier for the People.

1—Lawrence F. Wolfe.
2—Albert Sommer.
3—Thomas Gilmartin.
4—Laura Deschler.
5—Edward Ryan.
6—Henry W. Leonard.
7—Louis Rosenberg.
8—Eugene Riehl.
10—Benjamin Rosenthal.
11—Luke Butler.
12—Herman Boechen.
13—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
14—Robert Gasan.
15—David Maxwell.
16—Jacob Kuntz.
17—David Lorenzo.
18—William O'Brien, Thomas Wilson.
19—Stephen Zacsek.
20—Jacob Witteman.
21—Charles A. Wittmack.
22—Julius Haskel.
23—Clara Apisdorf.
24—William C. Wood.
25—Gustav H. Lenker.
Pleadings.
1—William Graham.
2—Wilbert S. Davis.
3—Charles Robinson.
4—James Smith.
5—Frank Connelly.
6—Charles Rouse.
7—William E. Forest.
8—Thomas O'Neill.
9—Samuel Ehrlich.
10—Frank Raymond.
11—Alexander Greenfield.
12—William M. Burriel.
13—Andrea Capelle, Giuseppe Alemeri.
14—James Williams.
15—Arthur P. Forcello.
16—William A. Howell.
17—Thomas O'Neill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank Wolf.
2—Frank Ganns.
3—James Kelly.
4—Walter C. Harvey.
5—Emil Mutterer.
6—Adam Leech.
7—Annie Miller, Mary Hughes.
8—Louis Jurenskwi.
9—Edward Needham.
10—Frederick B. Sibbals.
11—Henry Moran.
12—John Nickerman, William O'Connor.
13—Charles Robatzos.
14—Patrick Dolan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—James Brasier, Patrick Watson.
2—Maurice Nevins.
3—William Korne, George Schmidt.
4—Frederick Dondera.
5—Gustave Munzberg.
6—Isaac Neuman.
7—Nellie Murphy.
8—Patrick Kelly.
9—John Grant.
10—John O'Neil.
11—Richard McDonald.
12—Louis Mentel.
13—William Mueller.
14—Minnie Brown.
15—Joseph Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Gustav Marsall.
2—Isaac Caplan, Isaac Gurwitz.
3—Thomas McBride.
4—John Scuto.
5—George H. Hill.
6—Gustave Phillips.
7—Nellie Miller.
8—Max Pollock.
9—John Mohr.
10—Louis F. Martins.
11—George Merk.
12—Mary Price.
13—Leon J. Bucher, Frank G. McCort.
14—Joe Ho.
15—Isaac Bierman.
16—John J. Bahler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Brooks—M. Cleiland Milnor. Matter of Roberts—Richard M. Henry. Rosenheim Company vs. Rosenheim—Morris Cukor. Todd vs. Freer—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Vaughan vs. Haviland—Robert Sturges.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hansing vs. Scott—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co. vs. Lambrecht—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Kursheedt vs. Samuels—William F. Dunning.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Benjamin H. Howell vs. George D. Powell—Edward H. Fallows.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of David Block—James W. Hyde. Siegfried Hansing vs. John W. Scott—John W. Scott.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Jesse Johnson, J.

427—Mahan vs. Mulvaney.
451—Du Moulin vs. Du Moulin.
375—Quaintin vs. Moody.
432—Johnston vs. Grenier.
433—N.Y. Mail & Transportation Co. vs. Shea.
263—Wilson vs. Bryce.
418—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
436—Adler vs. Mulligan.
453—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
471—The Coney Island & Gravesend R. R. Co. vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
416—Frank vs. Tuozzo.
368—Flynn et al. vs. Cline et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

3425—Dean vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
2801—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. City of Brooklyn.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.
1861—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
3468—Shepherd vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3491—Harris vs. Levine.
3492—Harris vs. Levine.
3171—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3220—Same vs. same.
3507—Cox vs. Fleer.
3515—Keeler vs. Wiesner.
3518—Kalfron vs. Tucker.
3525—Rowe vs. Nassau R. R.
3550—Mahon vs. Butler.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman.
3575—Kuntzen vs. White.
3584—Pilewski vs. Long Island R. R.
3597—Dauer vs. Nassau R. R.
3608—Brown vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3639—Wahl vs. Brooklyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3649—Monchik vs. Nassau R. R.
3655—Jensen vs. Nassau R. R.
3666—Maratto vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3698—Van Rooyan vs. Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms.
1805—McGarry vs. Nassau R. R.
4779—Young vs. Katz.
2887—Purcell vs. Platt, as President, &c.
3113—Maurer vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
2417—Hughes vs. Potts et al.
2812—Martin vs. Liebman Co.
907—Swartze vs. Abell.

The following causes are held ready for Thursday:

3183—Boughan vs. Press Pub. Co.
2809—Eppig vs. Western Express Co.
1957—O'Reilly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R.
3709—Fields vs. Haff.
3720—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
3732—Goldberg vs. Day Light Gas Lamp Co.
3755, 3760, 3774—Carroll vs. Brown.
3763—Grout vs. Doody et al.
3764—Liesche vs. Nassau R. R.
3784—Spellman vs. Block.
3788—Chant vs. Smith.
3789—Norman vs. Nassau R. R.
3799—Voorhies vs. Hart.
3802—Barlon vs. Dry Dock & E. Broadway R. R.
3803—Gordon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3828—McKenna vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3830—Hanna vs. Brooklyn & Brighton Beach R. R.
3565—Moubray vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5345—Endres vs. Unseld.
3848—Sum vs. Nassau R. R.
3849—Klett vs. Nassau R. R.
3850—Northcote vs. Henderson et al.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3886—Goerke vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
3901—Styles vs. Stanley Hod Co.
3910—Skelton vs. Wilbur.
3912—O'Brien vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3929—Neary vs. Nassau R. R.
3932—Murphy vs. Smith.
3958—Moore vs. McNeill et al.
3963—Sheedy vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
3965—Ludandorf vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3966—Kraus vs. Hirsch et al.
3970—Smith vs. Smith, ex., &c.
3972—Shortie vs. India Wharf Brewing Co.
3984—Zimmer vs. Kenney.
3992—Morici vs. McMann.
3994, 3995—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3999—Cocheu vs. Methodist Church.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2750—Herring vs. McNeill.
1134—Gleeson vs. South B'lyn R. R. & Term. Co.
3181—O'Keeffe vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4009—Schafer vs. Hoffman.
4014—Schindel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4017—Wise vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4018—Luck vs. City of Brooklyn.
4021—Dailey vs. B. H. R. R.
4026, 4027—Schroeder vs. B'lyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4034—Flucurullo vs. Cody et al.
4041—McCanna vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4043—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
4044—Sauer vs. B'lyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4045—Buschman vs. Wacke.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
4049—Mann vs. Rosenthal.
4052—Delaney vs. Nassau R. R.
4076—Quinn vs. Brooklyn R. R.
4089—Toben vs. Brooklyn City R. R.
4073, 4079—Deighan vs. Wycoff et al.
4084—Leach vs. Douthitt.
4089—Toben vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4098—Kennedy vs. Morrison.
4109—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4116—Platt vs. N. Y. Lighterage Co.
4117—Davidson vs. Graham.
4120—Goold vs. Ehrlich et al.
4125—Behrman vs. Cody.
4128—Gray vs. Kaufman Dairy Co.
4127—Lutz vs. Burns.
4140—Robins Co. vs. Bull.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4148—Paturel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4157—Hedebeck vs. Com. Indemnity Assn.
4176, 4178—Blakkau vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4179.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Patrick Carney, grand larceny; Michael Kiley, manslaughter; Michael Kraemer, grand larceny; Max Rosenberg, grand larceny; Michael Hochman, grand larceny; George H. Young, grand larceny; Israel Pollock, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.

477—Eagan vs. Allgier.
490—Grant vs. Lonelt and another.
501—Schoenfeld vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
505—Hambrecht vs. Kearn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The accounting of Seth C. Keyes, Henrietta Schneider, Joseph S. Burgess, Margaret Hunter, Catharine Rush, David F. Beck, Thomas J. Flint, Sarah Westcott, Harriet Clinton, John A. Annin, Henry M. Reed, Patrick Kenny, Henry J. Sharman, and Nancy E. Palmer. The administration of Alfred Ebnes. The probate of heirship of Sara Calahan. The estate of Annie Wheeler, Edward Houseman, and Edward Faulkner. The revocation of letters testamentary of Seth C. Keyes. The transfer tax of Jacob Lemerich, Abraham L. Hopkins, and Mary E. Bellamy.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 25—Will of William Smith. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 10—Will of J. H. C. Knoblock. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon. 23—Administration of Joseph Friedner. 30—Will of Jacob Wahlen. 31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

106—Weeks vs. Bouker.
110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Rupert.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
124—Wiseman vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrmann vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
141—Banta vs. Man.
142—Caffrey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwarz vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE SUED.

Ohio Insurance Department Seeks to Recover Alleged Unpaid Taxes.

Commissioner Matthews of the Ohio State Insurance Department has brought suit against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to recover back taxes, alleged to be due in the sum of $16,156.31 and running back to 1886.

Vice President George D. Eldridge of the association said yesterday that in 1892 the Ohio Supreme Court had exempted the association from the operation of the 2½ per cent. tax law on the ground of its mutuality. The Commissioner now thinks the State may have a right to such taxes, and has consequently brought the suit to test his position. The sum mentioned in the suit is 2½ per cent. of the $651,091.17 received in premiums from the Ohio members of the association.

The case is similar in many respects to the suit brought by Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, and which recently resulted in a decision against the company.

In regard to the examination of the Mutual Reserve now being made by the New York State Insurance Department, Mr. Eldridge said he thought the actual work of investigation would be soon completed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Kansas Dairy Mutual Insurance Company of Beloit, Kan., has been organized to insure creameries.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to do business in the State of Iowa.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will hold its regular meeting to-day.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has just appointed J. H. Gregory and James F. McCague agents in Chicago.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London has appointed E. R. Crutcher agent for Kansas City, to succeed Meades & Son, resigned.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the officers of the company were re-elected to serve during the coming year.

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association met yesterday and received a report from Manager E. G. Snow, Jr., in regard to the new agreement, which has been signed by most of the companies now writing fire risks in the suburban field.

The Svea, Baloise, and Netherlands, Weed & Kennedy United States managers, have been admitted to Iowa. H. H. Lentz & Co. of Des Moines and J. S. Anderson of Cedar Rapids have been appointed agents. M. L. Duncan of New York has just returned from an inspection of Weed & Kennedy's agencies in New Orleans and Texas.

The hearing on the Platt Federal Insurance Supervision bill to be held at Washington before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce has been postponed to April 19. Gen. R. J. Smith of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago and Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke of Wisconsin are expected to appear.

A Western dispatch states that Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department will give a supplemental ruling on the question of annexes, to the effect that a fire insurance policy must not contain the name of the "underwriters" on its face, and on the folder only can a phrase be used such as "Issued by the Hartford Insurance Company, through its New York Underwriters' Agency."

The Kansas City Board of Fire Insurance Agents has secured the recognition of the single-agency system by all companies represented there, excepting the London Assurance, National, German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, Glens Falls, Lancashire, and Royal. Of these the last three have absolutely refused to accede to the demands of the agents. A similar fight will be made by the St. Louis agents, who expect to profit by the prestige of the Kansas City victory.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected: William Hills, Henry Hardwicke, George W. Dibble, C. E. W. Chambers, Cyrus F. Loutrel, Clarence G. Brown, William H. W. Morris, William H. Kellner, E. C. Jameson, William H. Gibson, H. M. Jameson, W. G. Whilden, Jr., Timothy Hogan, Henry C. Lawrence, and Edward C. Gregory. Immediately following their election the Directors met and re-elected E. C. Jameson President and Clarence G. Brown Vice President of the company for the ensuing year.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Horse Finally Stopped by Policeman Who Caught Its Mane.

A dark-bay horse attached to a delivery wagon owned by Heischmann & Co. of 701 Washington Street, and driven by John Conair, ran away on Lower Broadway yesterday afternoon, and, though the street was crowded with vehicles, the horse and wagon came through uninjured.

When Conair came out of the Cunard Steamship Company's office, in Bowling Green, where he had gone to deliver a package, he found that the bridle had become undone, and when he attempted to fix it the horse reared up, knocking him down, and then started on a wild run up Broadway. At Exchange Place Policeman Putz of the Old Slip Station jumped into the wagon and grabbed the reins, but when he pulled on them the horse's bridle slipped off its head to its shoulders.

By this time several policemen were in wild pursuit of the runaway, and finally at Maiden Lane Policeman Germand of the Broadway squad grabbed the horse by the mane, and pushing it up against a loaded truck brought it to a stop. The driver, who hurried up soon after, fixed the harness and drove away.

Ballots Were Numbered by Mistake.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 12.—It became known to-day that through a mistake of the printer the ballots used at the town election in Harrison a week ago were numbered as well as the stubs. The result of this is that the secrecy which is supposed to exist as to how any man voted is violated, as any one, by a comparison of the ballot with the poll book, could tell who cast it. The probabilities are that the election will be declared void. The Democrats carried the town.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

2 Elegant Apartment Houses,
16 and 18 West 60th Street
will be sold at auction on
Thursday, April 14, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, by
THOMPSON & PRYOR, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898, at 3 P. M., a house of seven rooms, lot 50x100, Pelhamville, N. Y. 28 minutes from 42d St. I. C. HILL, Executor.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY.
NEW BUSINESS BUILDING, LEASED, IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
TEL. 1297 CORTLAND. 69 LIBERTY ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

28 East 20th St., between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. Full-sized four-story dwelling, with extension, to rent for business. Will make necessary alterations for permanent tenant.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

28 East 20th St.—Full-sized 4-story dwelling, with extension, to rent unfurnished for a term of years.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126 & 128 EAST 34TH ST.
A desirable, well appointed, and handsomely decorated
APARTMENT,
containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, &c.; steam heated; elevators, (run all night;) electric light and hall service; every
MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Superintendent, on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
OPEN SUNDAYS. 252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone, 647 Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— THE MAJESTIC —A.
ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 145TH ST.
Finest up-town apartments; all fire-proof; elevators, electric lights; refrigeration; no ice needed; restaurant on premises; $60 to $75 per month.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BLACK ROCK ON THE SOUND,
SCHOONHOVEN PARK.
Breezy and very Healthy.
On high ground at Black Rock, one of the most attractive harbors of Long Island Sound, near Bridgeport. Desirable cottages tastefully furnished. Very convenient for housekeeping. Abundant supply of good water. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage. Ample stable accommodation. For particulars apply to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 Madison Ave. 55 Liberty St.
or W. L. Miller, Supt., Black Rock, Conn.

THE LAURA BOOTHE CASE.

More Witnesses Testify Regarding J. S. Lee's Movements.

The inquest in the case of Laura Boothe, the actress who was found dead in the New Amsterdam Hotel, was continued yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury. James S. Lee, the theatrical manager who was arrested on suspicion of causing her death, was present with his lawyer, William F. Howe.

James Cunningham, a coachman, testified that he drove Miss Boothe, Lee, and David Hayman to the New York Athletic Club on the Sunday night before her death, and that while the two men were in the club he drove Miss Boothe to 230 West Forty-fourth Street, where she watched the house for some time. This is the home of Lee's wife. Cunningham said he drove Miss Boothe and Lee back to the New Amsterdam Hotel about 10 o'clock. He then drove Lee back to the club, and brought him back to the hotel at 12:45. Charles Allen, the night hallman, said he saw Lee leave the hotel about 1 o'clock in the morning and did not see him come back.

The inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MULLIGAN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Deplores that His Children Will Know He Is an ex-Convict.

Edward J. Mulligan was arrested at 695 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and arraigned before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court on a charge of forgery in the second degree. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The complainants against Mulligan are R. C. Rathbone & Son of 27 Pine Street, insurance brokers. For robbing this firm he was indicted on six charges of forgery June 19, 1894. On July 13, 1894, he pleaded guilty to one of the charges and was sentenced to four years in State prison by Judge Cowing.

Mulligan admitted yesterday that he had robbed the firm of R. C. Rathbone & Son of $17,000. He said it was an outrage that he should be arrested on another of the indictments after serving one term.

"My wife and I made restitution so far as possible," he said, "and I did all I could to help the firm to discover what my stealings amounted to. My wife gave up her home and all she possessed, and I gave up all I had. My children never knew I was in prison. To-morrow, when the papers come out, they will know for the first time that I am an ex-convict."

R. C. Rathbone said the man was a fraud, and had confessed to him that he had robbed the firm of $30,000.

ALLEGED MURDER IN KINGSTON.

Elting Roe, Colored, Charged with Killing a Junk Dealer.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 12.—Elting Roe, aged nineteen, colored, because of his desire to appear in a new Easter suit on Sunday, is locked up in the Ulster County Jail charged with killing David Marr, who was about the same age as Roe.

Marr, who was a junk dealer, was prevailed upon by Roe on Saturday to go with him to the Esopus Creek, where he said he had a quantity of brass to sell. After getting him to a barn about 600 feet from the creek, it is charged that Roe killed Marr and robbed him of $6.

After the robbery, Roe, it is alleged, dragged Marr's body to the creek, where it was found this afternoon with the back of the head crushed in. Marr's hat was found near the barn, close to a pool of blood and a board on which there was blood and hair. As Roe was seen with Marr Saturday last, he was suspected, and was arrested when Marr failed to return home Saturday night.

The alleged murderer on Saturday morning purchased a suit of clothing on North Front Street, and told Louis Evans, the proprietor, to keep it until night, when he would call and pay for it. This he did. About 9:30 Saturday night Roe returned and paid Evans for the clothes in small change.

Since his arrest Roe has told several stories. Early last week Roe endeavored to get three other junk dealers to accompany him to the Esopus Creek. Although young in years, Roe has been arrested several times, and has a bad record.

Threw Her Baby from a Window.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald of 74 Cross Street threw her two-year-old child from a second-story window to-night and seriously injured it. When the mother was arrested by two officers of the Children's Protective Society, they were set upon by a crowd of neighbors and badly beaten, and the woman would have been rescued had not policemen gone to the aid of the officers. Mrs. Fitzgerald says she threw the child from the window because it used profane language.

SENT TO THE WAYSIDE HOME.

Telltale Letter Against a Brooklyn Young Woman Produced in Court.

The pastor and a number of prominent members of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, figured yesterday in a little drama in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Martha Crowther of 142 Sixteenth Street, had her daughter, Jessie Rogers, a pretty girl of seventeen, arrested as a wayward girl. Miss Rogers is well known in the Greenwood Church, where she is a popular member of the younger society, and is active in the Sunday school. When she was arraigned she produced the pastor, the Rev. Robert B. Hull, the Sunday school officers, her Sunday school teacher, and many other persons high in the church as witnesses.

Miss Rogers was charged with having stayed out one night, and she explained that she had ridden her bicycle all night because, having failed to return at 10 o'clock, the hour prescribed by her mother, she knew she would be locked out. She said her cyclometer registered more than fifty miles. She looked demure and innocent.

Pastor Hull took the stand and testified that Miss Rogers was a regular and devout attendant at prayer meeting and that her character was in every way unexceptionable. She was a shining light in the Sunday school. Similar testimony was given by the other church members, and Miss Austen, her Sunday school teacher, told what a devoted and pious pupil Jessie was. Mrs. Crowther, however, did not seem to be disturbed.

Magistrate Brenner asked her what she had to say in opposition to the testimony offered by the pastor and the church officials. In reply Mrs. Crowther simply handed up a letter which Jessie had written to a young physician in Manhattan, and which her mother had captured on its way to the post. The Magistrate unfolded it and read it. He gave a violent start and blushed. Then fixing a stern gaze on the young woman, who looked as demure as ever, he said:

"I will commit you to the Wayside Home until you are twenty-one years old."

The pastor, the Sunday school teacher, and the church members trooped sadly out of court.

A LIBRARY OF STOLEN BOOKS.

L. E. Hood Arraigned in Cambridge, Mass., Charged with Theft.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—L. E. Hood of South Boston, who, it is charged, has been building up an extensive private library by stealing books, was arraigned here to-day. The case was continued until April 23, and Hood was released on bail. He will, it is understood, make restitution.

In all about 1,000 books, valued at more than $2,000, were taken from Hood's house. It is believed that Hood has taken these books from numerous second-hand stores in Boston, Cambridge, and other places.

TRAGEDY AT NORTH ADAMS.

Edward Bamford Shoots His Wife and Then Himself—Both May Die.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 12.—Mrs. Rebecca Bamford was shot and probably fatally injured by her husband, Edward Bamford, at their home here, this forenoon. Bamford then shot himself, and is expected to die. It is understood that the man was mentally unbalanced, but the shooting was the outcome of a dispute, during which Mrs. Bamford ordered her husband out of the house. Bamford is fifty-three years of age, and his wife is sixty-two. They have one son.

HARVARD'S CLASS DAY.

The Senior Class Abolishes the Old Tree Exercises.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—The Harvard senior class this evening voted to do away with the old tree exercises on class day owing to an intimation from the corporation that if this year's class did not make the change voluntarily subsequent classes would be compelled to do so.

The class has voted to have the exercises take place at the Delta, in front of Memorial Hall, where the statue of John Harvard stands. The scrimmage for flowers will be entirely abolished, but cheering and singing will be made more of and other features will be introduced.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages, for the season, from $300 to $6,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

AUCTION SALES.

ORTGIES ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Avenue.
On Free View Day and Evening
PAINTINGS FROM THE
SEDELMEYER GALLERIES,
PARIS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.
Ortgies & Co., Managers. R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.
Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—65 PARK AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—Large room and hall room; parlor dining room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

57TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms and back room for gentlemen; private family.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 138 West 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By trustworthy woman, private residence to care for during absence of family; would care for and show house for sale or rent; best city reference. Mrs. Marie Maddox, 67 East 65th St.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable widow woman and daughter to take care of a private house for the Summer; best city reference. 208 East 50th St., first floor, front.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; no objection to plain sewing; can be seen Wednesday at present employer's, 34 West 47th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting. A. L., 163 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do upstairs work and assist with washing in a private family. Reference, 124 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined German as companion, &c., to family going to Europe; references. B., 316 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a German girl as good, plain cook and to help with washing, or do general housework in American family. 256 10th Av., bakery.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; has first-class reference from last place. Call, from 11 to 4, 260 West 23d St.; ring Rosecrance's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; will be disengaged in a week; wages, $30. A. B., Box 298, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; last employer can be seen. 251 East 70th St., ring Lynch's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and to do plain washing; city or country; six years' reference. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; good references. B., Box 309, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private family; best city references; $25 to $30. 956 3d Av.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good references. 694 2d Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook; will wash and iron; private family; country; reference. J. C., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference; city or country. 174 East 127th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. M. A. S., Box 312, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; will wash and iron; in small private family. Call at present employer's, 816 Lexington Av., near 38th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; best city references. 55 West 11th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; good reference. 221 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for general housework; small family; or housekeeper. 262 West 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid, hairdresser, dressmaker; all kinds of family sewing; one lady preferred; best city reference. L. L., Box 367, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; would travel; first-class references. D. D., 2 West 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as competent lady's maid; best city references. C., Box 336, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent Scotchwoman as maid for children or lady; good seamstress; best of reference; wages, $20. 287 State St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent laundress; would assist with chamberwork; small family; city reference; no cards. 232 East 52d St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 64 Amsterdam Av.; ring Keegan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; willing and obliging. 205 East 95th St., second flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—As excellent laundress by North of Ireland woman; best reference. 248 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By very neat, refined girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; good city references. 226 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman to take infant from birth; good city reference. 902 3d Av., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By a nurse for small children; will assist with other work; excellent reference. M., 92 East 14th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable baby nurse; five years' city references; can be seen at 78 West 48th St. S. T. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good French seamstress; understands every kind of alteration; day or week. B. D., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day or week in private family; call all week. 400 East 72d St., care Wickstrom.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress and assist with chamberwork in an American family; ten years' best city reference; country for the Summer. Call at present employer's, 59 West 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class woman, who thoroughly understands her work; lady can be seen. Apply 5 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 12, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—As waitress or chambermaid; two and one-half years' city reference. K. G., Box 303, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant woman as waitress in small private family; best reference from last employer. 246 West 26th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 848 2d Av., fourth bell, south side.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place her waitress in Morristown or Orange; can recommend her highly. Call Wednesday, 14 West 55th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler; understands care of silver and dining room; fine salads; good carver; colored; long reference; present employer. A., Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to care for private residence during Summer months; ten years' reference. G. L., Box 198, Times Office.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 95L 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; 8 years' reference from last employer; city or country. J. D., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—As coachman and gardener; single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, horse and hand lawn mower; personal references; moderate wages. Sullivan, 230 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 28; no incumbrance; just disengaged; medium size; city driver or country; five years with last employer. Forth, 628 Park Av., near 66th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Good rider; five years' references with present employer; can be seen. Coachman, 31 East 47th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By married man as coachman and gardener; Swedish; no children. C. N., Box 191, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; married; no incumbrance; fourteen years' best city reference. L., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 282 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 48 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe desires a position for his coachman. Address, two days, John, 172 West 72d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing of vegetables, flowers, and lawns, also under glass; present employer can be seen. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—Assistant, or take charge of small private place; two cows, plain gardening, &c.; country preferred. J. W., 257 West 42d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man; seven years' reference; can be seen at present employer's, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 29 East 38th St.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 336-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City. o13-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-1aw6wW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by WILLIAM J. LEEDS of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-first day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New York, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh30-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

Southern District of New York, ss:

At the City of New York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER of the City of New York, in said district, who were on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1883, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York.

ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Assignee.
mh30-1aw3wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh30-1aw6wW.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

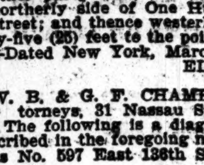
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

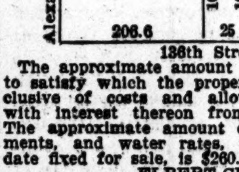
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,139.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

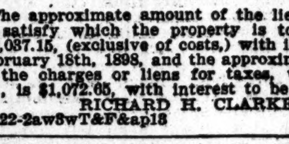
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,037.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

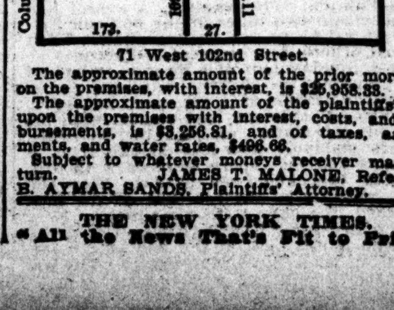
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



71 West 102nd Street.

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $25,958.33.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,256.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $496.66.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

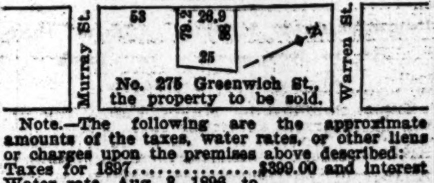
SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898. S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:
Taxes for 1897..............$399.00 and interest
Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to March 4, 1898.............. 60 cents
Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
S. VILAS BECKWITH,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

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63 Fifth Ave., New York.
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Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3 up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
London, Eng...........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Naples, Italy, (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap, $4 up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. OBDAM......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM......Sat., April 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Alexandra.......April 16
Winifreda.......April 23
Victoria...........May 7
Boadicea.........May 14
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.......................April 16
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

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CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
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Algonquin, Tues., Apr. 19
Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22
Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier...................Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise...............Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda......May 7, 10 AM
Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Aller......May 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria..Apr. 16, 2 PM
Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia....May 21, 4 PM
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Also S. S. Russia.....................April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $24.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS............April 13
ST. PAUL.........April 20
ST. LOUIS........April 27
NEW YORK.........May 4
ST. PAUL..........May 11
ST. LOUIS.........May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND....April 13
KENSINGTON...April 20
WESTERNLAND. April 27
SOUTHWARK.....May 4
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE, DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Isles Turns State's Evidence and Charges C. M. Winant, Philips's Secretary, with Bribery.

WINANT AT ONCE ARRESTED

He Is Said to Have Offered Isles $25,000 to Procure the Release of Willis and Philips—Theories of Ohlsen's Death.

The sensational events which are unveiling the operations of the new Tweed ring in Brooklyn moved with kaleidoscopic rapidity yesterday. Frederick G. Isles, who was accused on Monday of bribing fellow-Grand Jurors at the instance of the ring, maintained a bold front for a few hours and hurled denials at his accusers, then wavered, collapsed, turned State's evidence, and told all he knew. Following on this came the arrest of Police Commissioner Philips's private secretary, Charles M. Winant, as the man who employed Isles to save Philips. Behind Winant loom up the forms of the principals, unknown as yet, save perhaps to the District Attorney, but rumored to be men of prominence in city and State politics.

With every new development the evidence closes tighter and tighter around Commissioner Philips. A mysterious individual, known as "Col. Webster," appears in the story as the agent of the combination which raised the bribe money. The vagueness with which this man is described leads to the belief that the District Attorney is holding back some of the things he knows, and that the identity of this "Webster," who is undoubtedly a politician, is known to or suspected by him. And along with these developments in the bribery investigation there come others connected with the death of Juror Ohlsen, which point obscurely but more and more certainly to the confirmation of the theory that the man did not kill himself. To the first exposure of the ring, which indicated only frauds on the city, has been added bribery of Grand Jurors, and now the suspicion is growing stronger that the next chapter in the story may add to bribery murder.

Foreman Thomas E. Edwards and Charles Schott of the March Grand Jury told on Monday of Isles's efforts to bribe them to prevent an indictment against Commissioner Philips and his friend, ex-City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis. Isles, when questioned about it by reporters, blustered denials; but it was evident to every one who saw him that he was badly frightened. He rushed off to see Edwards, and was with him the greater part of Monday afternoon and evening.

Isles Makes Confession.

During three hours Edwards was laboring to induce Isles to confess. The former Secretary of the Grand Jury refused at first, but Edwards's pleading and his own fear combined to break him down, and at last, late Monday night, he surrendered.

Early yesterday morning, Isles appeared in the District Attorney's office, where Edwards was waiting for him. The two were closeted with District Attorney Marean and Assistant District Attorney Clarke for three hours. What he told them will not be made known until they see fit to announce it. A portion of it, containing as much as Mr. Marean wishes published, is contained in an affidavit sworn to by Isles. The conversation between Winant and Isles, according to the latter, took place March 16. The specific charge in the affidavit is that Winant told Isles he would give him $25,000 for himself and eleven other jurors if they would vote to dismiss the criminal charges against Philips and Willis, and would vote merely to recommend a civil action against Willis. Winant, the affidavit goes on to say, asked Isles to meet him at the Sinclair House, at Broadway and Eighth Street, this city, at 10 o'clock at night, it being then about 9 o'clock. The men went there by separate routes. Isles deposes that he met a man there, introduced to him as "Colonel Webster," and that Webster, after a talk, offered him $25,000 to do as Winant had suggested, and would send the money through Winant to whatever addresses and in such sums as he might designate. Isles swore he received two one-hundred-dollar bills from Webster through Winant, as an earnest of the promise made.

When Isles had signed this affidavit and sworn to it, Police Magistrate Brenner was sent for, and he at once issued a warrant. Detective Mahoney of Mr. Marean's staff went to Police Headquarters in Manhattan, and there arrested Winant at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mahoney brought his prisoner back to Brooklyn, and took him to the Adams Street Police Court, whither Magistrate Brenner had been summoned. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel Welch of this city appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and District Attorney Marean was there with two of his assistants, John F. Clarke and Isaac M. Kapper.

"I hope," said Mr. Welch, "that as this affidavit is entirely uncorroborated, and in view of the excellent character of this young man, your Honor will make the bail as light as possible. I think it should not exceed $2,000."

"I think it should be $5,000," said the District Attorney.

Magistrate Brenner fixed bail at $5,000, and then Mr. Marean, turning to Mr. Welch, significantly said:

"Counsel is in error in saying that the affidavit is without corroboration. It is true that we have not produced it here, but it is not true that we will not produce corroborative evidence on the examination."

Commissioner Philips Arrives.

At this point Winant's superior, Commissioner Philips walked into the courtroom. He wore his usual calm and unruffled air. He walked up to Magistrate Brenner and talked with him for a few moments, and then Mr. Welch took him into a corner of the room and talked to him. At the end of this conference Magistrate Brenner announced that the examination would be held on Wednesday of next week, when Magistrate Bristow will probably be on the bench. Bail was furnished by ex-Civil Service Commissioner Edward B. Jordan. Mr. Philips refused to reply to questions.

Charles Schott, one of the two Grand Jurors who denounced Isles, was seen after the arraignment of Winant. He said:

"Isles's affidavit, except in a few unimportant details, was in substance what he told Edwards and myself last night. In his affidavit, however, he gives the name of the man he met at the Sinclair Hotel as Col. Webster, while he told us that the man was Col. Morris. He described Morris to us as a rather large man, wearing a big diamond in his shirt front."

One of Commissioner Willis's close political allies is a rather large man, who always wears a large diamond in his shirt front. Mr. Schott refused to say more, but he thought that the District Attorney has in his possession facts that will enable him to name everybody connected with the scheme.

In Isles's affidavit no description whatever is given of the man called "Col. Webster." No one believes that Isles failed to give such a description, and it is believed that the District Attorney, for prudential reasons, kept the description out of the affidavit. This gives rise to the belief that if the description had been given in the affidavit, every one in Brooklyn would have recognized it at once.

Prominent Politicians Involved.

So far as the revelations have yet gone, the raising of the bribery fund of $25,000 was for the exclusive benefit of the two leading members of the ring, William E. Philips and Theodore B. Willis. Neither Isles, Edwards, nor Schott has given any evidence which shows a design to save Clark, Leaycraft, Milne, Knapp, or the others.

Edwards says that when Isles first broached bribery to him, he alleged that the fund had been raised by prominent politicians. Interest now centres on the question of who these politicians are.

Another matter which is engrossing public attention is the announcement of Assistant District Attorney Clarke that he is investigating the death of Henry D. Ohlsen, "on the theory that Ohlsen did not kill himself."

Henry D. Ohlsen was a member of the famous Grand Jury, and is repeatedly named in Edwards's statement. To Edwards and Schott Isles repeatedly said that he "had Ohlsen fixed." Ohlsen was found in his office on the morning of Monday, March 28, with a bullet in his body, and it was reported that the case was one of suicide. He had confessed to his family that he was involved in a case of bribery, or attempted bribery, in connection with the Willis-Philips indictments, and was much worried about it. He received mysterious notes, shoved under the door, making appointments with him. On Sunday, March 27, he went to keep one of these appointments. He parted with his son-in-law, Alfred M. Hild, at the corner of Bond and Fulton Streets, and was never seen alive again. When Hild, who had gone to the theatre with his wife, arrived at his house, he was astonished to find in his pocket a letter in Mr. Ohlsen's handwriting, telling him not to be surprised if anything happened to the writer. Hild, with his brother, hurried to Ohlsen's office, at 331 Adams Street, arriving there at about 1 o'clock. The doors were locked, but they forced their way in and found Ohlsen dead.

The fact that the door of the office was locked on the inside lent color to the theory that Ohlsen had committed suicide. But it is now remembered that a whisky bottle and two whisky glasses were found on the desk, that the window leading to the fire escape was open, and that the floor was littered with cigar stubs. It is thought strange that Ohlsen should have found it necessary to drink out of two glasses, and impossible that one man should have smoked so many cigars at one time. The theory is, in point of fact, that Ohlsen met an agent or agents of the bribers at an appointed place, probably the Clarendon Hotel; that to avoid observation they adjourned to his office; that there a quarrel arose over Ohlsen's failure to keep his agreement, (Willis and Philips having by that time been indicted,) and that the man or men who were with him killed him and escaped down the fire escape.

A statement made by Charles Parker, assignee of the H. D. Ohlsen Company, who was for several years an employe of the dead man, makes the case even more suspicious. With regard to the open window, Mr. Parker says that it was never opened at night, and had not been opened even in the daytime for over two or three months.

"As to the revolver," said Mr. Parker, "it was at my suggestion that Ohlsen bought it, and he bought it only a day or two before he died. I told him he had better get a revolver so as to be able to protect himself, and he did so. But the strangest part of the affair is the disappearance of the private memorandum book which Mr. Ohlsen had carried in one of his inside pockets for years. We have not been able to find it even after the closest search.

"A man about five feet eleven inches tall, thick set, and with a dark mustache, called at the office on Saturday afternoon, the day before Ohlsen's death. He is the man who, in my opinion, can explain this mystery. If ever I see him again I will have him arrested on the spot."

Cotton Goods Dep't

Lucan Linen Tweed,—for Cycling, Golf, Yachting, and all Sporting Costumes.

Colors:—Tan mixtures, cadet and navy blue.

A fabric,—combining the advantages of a light-weight linen material with the strength, and durability of woolen goods,

50 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

GEN. POSTLEY ARRESTED.

Was Accused by a Woman of Having Violently Assaulted Her in Central Park.

Gen. Brooke Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue, the father of Clarence A. Postley, Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was arrested at the entrance to Central Park, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and later arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court charged with having assaulted a young woman twenty-three years of age, who said her name was Jennie Grey, and that she lived at 10 West Sixty-fifth Street. Gen. Postley is tall and gray, and the complainant said he was eighty-two years old. With Miss Grey in court was her nine-year-old daughter, of whom she said the defendant was the father.

Miss Grey's story in court was that she met the General by chance at the carrousel in the park, and that, after some desultory conversation, she made the assertion that one of his friends, a woman, was not of good character. Thereupon, she said, he seized her by her hair and beat her about the arms and face. A park laborer, who witnessed the assault, pulled the man away and told George N. Wallace, a detective in Wanamaker's store, who was near by. Wallace followed the General to the Park entrance, where he called Policeman Hawes of the West Sixty-seventh Street Station, who made the arrest. She also said in court that the General had been paying attention to a Miss Stockwell, who lived at the Holland House, and to whom he had given a diamond engagement ring. When she taxed him with this, he also gave her (Miss Grey) a diamond ring. She added that she did not desire to press the complaint, but wanted him bound over not to annoy her again.

Gen. Postley denied the charge against him, and said that Miss Grey had stolen from him the diamond ring in question. He wanted to make a charge against her to that effect, but Magistrate Brann refused to entertain it. He then showed his silk hat, badly battered, and said the young woman had jumped on it.

Magistrate Brann said he would have to hold the defendant under bail unless he promised to keep away from the young woman, and, on giving this promise, he was discharged.

WORK FOR CITY IN THE BRONX.

Contractors Decide to Stop Unless Payment Is Assured.

A meeting of contractors doing work for the city in the Bronx was held Monday night at 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A committee, consisting of Frederick Tillman and Charles W. Collins, was appointed to visit the Mayor and the Controller to learn what action the city purposes to take on contracts now under way. It was decided that unless positive assurance was given that the work would be paid for when completed, all work on the sewers, &c., in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards should be stopped within forty-eight hours.

The committee could obtain no guarantee from either the Mayor or Mr. Coler. The Mayor told the delegates that the Commissioners of the Departments of Sewers and Highways had received money enough to carry on their departments, and he presumed they would not authorize work unless they were prepared to pay for it.

James O'Toole, the contractor, who is building the annex to the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx, wrote to the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel yesterday that unless he can collect the $30,000 due for work done the work must stop because his private funds are exhausted.

STRUGGLE FOR A SATCHEL.

Lost by an Elizabeth Politician and Contained $1,800, It Is Said.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 12.—During the election in this city yesterday former Councilman Egenolf, President of the Democratic Executive Committee, lost a satchel from a carriage on East Jersey Street, near Fifth Street. It was picked up by August Miller, a master carpenter, who, it is alleged, found that it contained $1,800 in packages of $50 and $150, marked for certain wards and districts.

Miller, who was at work on a building near by, decided to take the money to Police Headquarters. Before he could do so Egenolf drove up with Lawyer Edward Nugent and demanded the money. A dispute occurred, and it is alleged that Egenolf, chagrined at the exposure of the contents of the satchel, called Miller names, then catching sight of the satchel, made a grab for it. A tussel ensued, and Egenolf, wrenching the prize away, jumped into his carriage and drove off with Nugent. It is expected that the affair will cause trouble.

For a Widow and Her Children.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $240 toward the support of a widow with four children, the oldest only seven. The mother has shown great willingness to do the work offered to her, and the small pension asked for will be wisely spent. Money may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Exceptional Facilities for Storing

Furs and Fur-lined Garments, Fur Rugs, etc.

and insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire

At Moderate Charges

Remodelling and Repairing

done during the Spring and Summer

At Very Low Prices

West 23d St.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Commissioner Kearny Admits that He Is Responsible for Lack of Light in Brooklyn.

Cross-examined by Mayor Van Wyck at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies admitted that the board had given him all the money he asked to light the streets of Brooklyn, and that it was his fault the streets are not properly lighted. On Saturday the Mayor, tired of the complaints that have reached him daily from Brooklyn, asked Commissioner Kearny for a statement of the amount needed to maintain all the lamps that were lighted in Brooklyn during the last administration.

Commissioner Kearny sent in a statement Monday, and it was presented at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Controller Coler told the Mayor the total asked was less by more than $40,000 than the amount expended in 1897. The Mayor took up a typewritten statement and, glancing at Commissioner Kearny, who, with Deputy Commissioner Walton, stood at the opposite end of the table at which he was seated, said it seemed impossible to get any sort of a straight statement from Brooklyn.

"In the first estimate received from Commissioner Kearny's department in Brooklyn," he said, "we found an error in addition of $67,507, and now the Controller tells me the amended estimate is for $40,000 less than is needed. It is, and always has been, the intention of this board to appropriate enough money to light the Borough of Brooklyn at least as well as it was lighted in 1897, but we cannot find out how much is needed. I have been unable to get an intelligent statement from the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. I have tried and failed. I shall not try again, but will let the matter go to the Controller, and then maybe we will find out something about it."

"Your request reached me Saturday when all the clerks had gone home," retorted the Commissioner. "Half a day is not sufficient time to get up such a statement as you requested."

"You should get some one with intelligence to do the work for you," said the Mayor. "You have had since February to prepare a statement, and now you present an inaccurate one."

"It is impossible to get correct figures in Brooklyn," replied Mr. Kearny. "We have done the best we could."

"I think your Honor should withhold your criticism until you are better informed as to the facts," said Deputy Commissioner Walton, to whom Commissioner Kearny yielded the floor. "I think the Controller's figures are wrong. He has probably taken as part of last year's expenses an item of nearly $50,000 that was part of the amount due and unpaid from 1896 that was paid in 1897."

"Well, I hope the Controller is wrong," said the Mayor, "but I am afraid he is right. But I cannot understand why there should be lack of lights in Brooklyn. The Board of Estimate gave the department all the money it asked for for that purpose."

"We had to turn out lights in Brooklyn," declared Mr. Walton, "because there was no money to pay for them."

The Mayor turned to the original estimate of the department and showed that the sum of $732,000 had been asked for and appropriated for street lighting in Brooklyn.

"I asked for $900,000," said Mr. Walton. "Commissioner Kearny said he had instructions to cut all the estimates, and he made the reductions."

"That is true," interrupted the Commissioner.

"Well," said the Mayor, triumphantly, "if we gave you all the money you asked for, and it was not enough, who is responsible for the lack of light in Brooklyn?"

"I must confess that I am," said Mr. Kearny, and the incident was closed. It was decided to let the Controller go over the figures and report to the next meeting of the board. The Mayor intimated that the additional appropriation needed would be allowed as soon as the exact amount was discovered.

He also intimated that, if possible, about $12,000 would be appropriated to level and fence the ground at East Houston Street and at East Broadway and Division Avenue, which has been acquired by the city for small parks.

A request was received from the new East River Bridge Commission that $500,000 be raised by special taxation to pay off some of the liabilities of the commission, and to save the city from serious loss by the abandonment of the work already done. The commission owes more than $600,000 and $120,000 more will be due before the end of this month. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

President Webb of the College of the City of New York presented an application for a bond issue of $575,000 toward the cost of the new college building.

A sum of $162,345 was allowed for the expenses of the thirteen City Magistrate courts in the Second Division, and a resolution offered by the Controller to appropriate $54,983 to pay the interest on $2,060,000 of Brooklyn city bonds was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The budget of the Board of Education was presented, and President Guggenheimer of the Council urged that immediate action be taken so that money might be provided for the teachers' salaries. The budget was referred to the Controller for examination and report. The board adjourned subject to a call from the Mayor.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Little But Routine Business Before the Councilmen and Aldermen.

There was little but routine business to engage the attention of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. The Council suspended the rules to adopt a resolution authorizing the Bankers' Club of the Bronx to advertise its coming cake walk with a wagon and a transparency and to approve Alderman McCall's resolution permitting the sale of newspapers at all times during the day until midnight.

The resolution suspends an old-time city ordinance which prohibits the sale of newspapers on Sunday after 10 A. M.

In the Board of Aldermen a resolution calling for a one-thousand-dollar license fee and a ten-thousand-dollar bond from fire adjusters was referred to the Law Committee for a report, and a resolution to make Sherman Avenue in the Bronx Van Wyck Avenue went to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

Jackets & Wraps.

Silk Jackets, handsomely embroidered—trimmed with lace,

$28.50, $35 & $37.50,

value from $50 to $75.

Covert Coats, handsomely lined throughout with plain or fancy silk,

$13.50, $18.50, $26.50 & $28.50.

Imported Capes, of lace and chiffon. Also Tan and Covert Cloth Capes for coaching.

Pink Coats, at $16.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TWO OF SEVENTEEN SAVED

The Ship Marlborough Wrecked in Midocean by Giant Waves.

RESCUED EASTER MORNING

The Survivors Tossed About for Five Days, and When Death Was at Hand the Saale Bore Down Upon Them.

Two sailors, the survivors of the crew of seventeen, of the Nova Scotian ship Marlborough, were brought into port yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamship Saale. Eight hundred miles out on the ocean they had seen their craft break up in the storm's tumult. Fellow-seamen adrift on a raft on the angry waves had been separated from them, and probably lost, and of their own boat's company of five, three, including the Captain, had died from exhaustion, and their bodies had been thrown into the sea.

For five days, during which many steamers, passed without seeing their signals, they were tossed about without food or drink, sitting in water up to their waists. The boat, stove at the outset, was awash and kept afloat only by the air tanks at the bow and stern. No sleep had come to bestow its refreshing rest and forgetfulness, and life hung by a slender thread when Easter morning broke, to find the elements at peace, the seas calmed, and the heavens radiant in sunshine. That was their day of succor.

The Marlborough, Capt. Cochran, sailed from St. John, N. B., March 17, deal laden for Sharpness. Not only was her hold filled with the lumber, but she carried a deck load as well. The voyage was fair till the morning of Sunday, April 3, when the ship was struck by a revolving storm. The glass had been falling rapidly, and all was made snug aboard to meet the outfly. Canvas had been reduced to lower topsails, fore and mainsails, and, foretopmast staysail. The storm came out of the east. The wind blew a hurricane and raced around the entire compass. Sail was further reduced, but the canvas was whipped into ribbons, and even the furled sails were torn from the gaskets. Mighty seas reared up and threw their ponderous weight against the deck load, and the lashings and bindings soon gave way under the strain and set the timbers adrift, dashing them hither and thither, threatening life and battering boats, decks, houses, and fittings.

Marlborough an Old Craft.

The Marlborough was an old craft, built in 1863, and her aged timbers creaked and groaned under the blow, and her seams were opened. The vessel began to settle. The pumps were worked all that day, and through the night. There was no abatement in the fury of the storm on Monday. The wind, which had started from the northwest and backed to southeast, shifted to north-northwest, and there it stayed, blowing great guns and lashing the waves into high-crested combers. The lumber in the hold began to swell and the decks were sprung upward. The vessel was doomed. In hopes, however, of keeping themselves longer afloat, the Captain ordered the men to cut away the masts. The weather rigging was cut and the axe was put to the fore and mainmast. They went by the board and carried the mizzen with them.

Then the water-logged hulk fell off into the trough and wallowed amid the sea-tossed wreckage, the decks being now awash. Tuesday morning found the wreck breaking up, and it was only a question of a short time when she must go to pieces. One lifeboat had been washed away and another stove. It happened, however, that there was a third boat lashed over the forward deckhouse. It had been condemned and replaced by the one that was stove. By good fortune it had not been left ashore. The tanks of the stove boat were quickly torn out and fitted into the old boat, which was provisioned with water, canned goods, bread, and salt ham. The work was done in the water, for the seas were making a clean sweep. Just as the boat was got ready the top of the deckhouse was ripped from its fastenings. The men jumped into the boat and deckhouse, boat, and all were carried over the sides, free. But the boat was stove and rapidly filled. Two of the men abandoned her and succeeded in perching themselves on the skylight of the deckhouse. They were James O'Brien and James Welch. Soon the after deckhouse roof went, too, and as it floated near by a number of the men thought it safer to trust themselves to it than to the boat. Ten of them managed to reach it.

The three parties of castaways kept in sight of each other most of the afternoon. They then became separated; then again the after deckhouse was seen by the men in the boat. Instead of ten only two persons were seen upon it. It was two miles away, but the men in the boat thought that one of them looked like the cabin boy.

Capt. Cochran Succumbs.

Night came on again, and neither of the rafts were seen again. When the boat was swept over the ship's side, all of her water and provisions save one ham were lost. The men were afraid to touch that. Only the air tanks kept the boat afloat. There was no let up in the storm. Capt. Cochran succumbed on Wednesday night, and in the morning his body was given to the sea. The second mate, James or John White, died Thursday, and Saturday Herman Brock, able seaman, died. Their bodies were also thrown into the sea. There were now left First Mate George H. Masters and James Fannon, able seaman. A vessel had passed within two miles of the boat on Friday, but failed to see their signals. Then followed others, but at greater distances.

Easter Sunday morning Fannon, who had been standing up eagerly watching for a sail or the smoke of a steamer, fell over, being almost senseless, and struck, with his head out of water, against the gunwale. Masters suddenly saw the smoke from a steamer's funnel. There were oars aboard, which at first had been used to keep the boat's head up to the sea, but as the men weakened, the oars were abandoned. Now Masters tied some handkerchiefs, two white ones and a red one, to the end of an oar, and to the other end a blue blouse. The oar was then bound at the middle to the end of another oar, which he stood up.

The Men Rescued.

The Saale, from Mediterranean ports, came in sight, and bore down. First Officer Folger and Third Officer Stanff on the bridge of the liner sighted the distress signal at 10 o'clock. The position was latitude 41:07 north and longitude 55 west. The Saale was slowed down, and ran so close to the small boat that a ladder thrown over the side was in reach of the shipwrecked men. But they were helpless. Then big Johann Specht, a seaman on the steamer, went down over the side with a line, which was made fast under the arms first of Fannon and then of Masters, and they were taken aboard.

The passengers viewed the rescue with intense interest, and a mighty shout went up when the men were safely aboard. They were put to bed, and under the careful treatment of the steamer's physician they were revived. The passengers raised a purse of $500 for them. Fannon was sent to a hospital ashore yesterday, but he will recover. Masters was able to be about, but he was pale and emaciated.

Capt. Blanke of the Saale said that he ran through a quantity of the Marlborough's wreckage before the castaways were sighted. The Marlborough was from Windsor, N. S., and was owned by George A. Churchill. She registered 1,383 tons.

The mate could not give the names of the men on the deckhouses. He knew them by first names only. He thought they were all lost. The Captain was a young man, being only in his twenties, though he had commanded the ship for five years. He leaves a wife and three children at Hantsport, N. S.

A heavy overcoat out of season is almost as bad as a straw hat out of season.

Spring overcoats, $15 to $30.

Shoes.

If you can keep a buttonhook so you can find it, wear button shoes; they're the thing.

Patent leather, $5.

Furnishings.

Our coat cases at $5 are guaranteed from lock to leather as the best in New York City at the price.

Hats.

Were it the fashion to wear a name label on the outside of a Derby, there might be a reason for paying $5—vanity.

$3 here buys right shape, material and work.

Boys.

Jersey sweaters for boys are easy to get on, easy to get off, and easy when they're on; boys find everything of ours easy, whether it be shoes, clothes, hats or furnishings.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

Trolley Car Accident.—A judgment recovered by Catherine McCann, as administratrix of her husband, Simon McCann, against the New York and Queens County Railway Company, for damages for the death of the intestate, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. On the 30th of last June the intestate was driving a carriage on Borden Avenue, in Long Island City. Three women were riding in the carriage from Calvary Cemetery, and when it had proceeded a short distance on the avenue it was overtaken by a trolley car, which struck either the carriage or one of the horses, and McCann was thrown or fell from the box of the carriage and fractured his skull. It was claimed on the part of the defendant that there was a space of eighteen inches between the carriage and the track, sufficient to allow the car to pass without touching the vehicle, had it not been for the imprudence of McCann, who, it was asserted, instead of continuing in a direct line, drew his horses to the right, or they shied to the right, thus bringing them or the carriage in front of the moving car in such a way that it could not stop before the intestate fell. Two of the women who were in the carriage testified on the trial that they did not hear any bell ring, that the carriage was going slowly, and that it was struck violently from behind. It was shown that near the carriage, just immediately preceding the accident, was a heavy truck drawn by six or eight horses, and that there was also a funeral train of carriages on the other side of the road. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, held that the verdict should have been set aside, on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice O'Brien. "It was for the jury to say, under the circumstances of the case," Justice Patterson said, "and so the Court charged, whether there was any negligence on the part of McCann. Was the situation such as to give rise to any duty to look behind, was the question? In one view of the testimony it would have been negligence to look behind, for he had the funeral procession on one hand and the heavy truck, with six or eight horses, on the other hand, and, according to the testimony of the motorman, the truck, carriage, and car were in close proximity at the time of the accident, and the motorman began to ring his bell, as he says, for the truck, when he was something more than fifty feet away. The real point in the case was as to the situation of the carriage, and what would have been reasonable and careful driving in view of that situation, and upon the whole case upon the facts we do not think the verdict of the jury should be disturbed."

⁂

Fraudulent Preferences by Insolvent Firm.—Mortimer Stiefel, who was appointed receiver of the firm of Blumenthal & Co. in supplementary proceedings in 1895 upon executions on judgment against the firm, brought an action against the firm of Berlin & Trosky to set aside payments of money and transfers of the property made to them in September and October, 1895, by Blumenthal & Co., when the latter firm was insolvent, with intent to give a preference to the defendants. Judgment given for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The Court holds, in answer to defendant's objection, that the supplementary proceedings were illegal; that it was for the City Court to say upon the papers presented to it whether a proper case was made for issuing the order in the supplementary proceedings, and whether the court was wrong or not upon that point, could not be determined collateral. The City Court's determination was conclusive until reversed. The plaintiff therefore had a standing in court to maintain the action. On the question whether there was a defect of parties, because all the creditors of Blumenthal & Co. were not made parties, the Court holds that where such plea is attempted to be set up, the rule requires that defendant should set out in his answer the names of all those persons whom he insists should be joined as defendants. As to the claim that the statute not only forbids giving preferences by partnership, but requires the Court, whenever it shall appear that a firm is insolvent, to marshal the assets of the estate in an action brought for the benefit of all the creditors, and does not authorize a diligent creditor to enforce his lien to the exclusion of the other creditors—Justice Rumsey says the cases establish the right of each creditor for his own benefit to assert against the assets of the insolvent partnership any lien which he may have. In no aspect of the case, therefore, can it be said to be necessary in an action to enforce that lien, to bring in the other creditors of the firm. If the transfer is made by the firm when insolvent with intent to give a preference, that fact of itself voids the transfer, without reference to the intent of the creditor to whom the payment is made.

⁂

He Was Not Entitled to Commissions.—The firm of S. A. Guttmann & Co., being indebted in 1895 in different amounts to Joseph Kahn, Solomon Lichtenstein, and others, assigned and delivered to the last named, pursuant to an agreement previously made between the parties, its outstanding accounts, and a stock of jewelry and silverware, for the purpose of liquidating the claims. Lichtenstein having failed to account to the other parties for the proceeds of the property delivered and the account transferred, Kahn brought an action to compel him to do so, and he was directed by the court to render an account. The referee before whom the accounting was had allowed Lichtenstein commissions on the moneys received by him, but on motion to confirm the referee's report the provision for commissions was stricken out, and plaintiff was awarded taxable costs and an allowance of $100. This judgment has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, said it was apparent from the agreement entered into between the parties that Lichtenstein voluntarily sought the position, and whatever he did under the agreement was as much for his own benefit and interest as it was for any of the other parties to it.

⁂

Mechanic's Lien.—Patrick Gallagher, having contracted with School Trustees for the construction of a school building on Edgecombe Avenue, made a sub-contract with John Cullen for some cut-stone work, a marble tablet, and the setting of bluestone steps and platforms for stoops of the structure. Claiming that the contract was fully performed, Cullen sought, in an action against Gallagher for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, to recover a balance due on the contract. On the trial, the Court found that plaintiff had, without unnecessary delay, performed his work as required by the terms of the contract, except work and materials of the value of $317, and a balance of $4,176 was awarded to the plaintiff. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the decision below, upon conflicting evidence, should not be disturbed.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SILK WAISTS,

$5.00 EACH.

This morning, a second lot of Silk Waists, in Plaids, Checks, Striped, Black and Plain Colored Taffetas Silk, with tucked, shirred and full fronts.

The Colored Waists in sizes 32 to 40; the Black 32 to 44,

$5.00 Each.

Also, sample Waists, in size 36 from our Wholesale; worth from $7.00 to $10.00, —all at

$5.00 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

LATEST LINES OF TAILOR SUITINGS.

Satin Coverts with thread lines and checks — from Bradford, England.

New supply of foreign Whip Cords; various mixtures of color.

French Poplins, with cord prominent, Royal, Navy and Sentry Blues and other shades, $1.00 & $1.25 per yard.

Mixed Cloths in heavy weights for Ladies' bicycle wear—very stylish patterns, 54 inches wide, all wool, $1.25 per yard.

Plaid-back Cloth for Cycling and Golfing Suits.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FOR A BIG IRON COMBINE.

Foundry Men Meet in Cleveland—The Organization to Embrace Finally Bessemer Men as Well.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—The initial steps toward the formation of one of the biggest combines in the history of the iron business were taken at a meeting held here to-day. Practically all the manufacturers of foundry iron between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains were represented.

The present movement is the direct result of the formation of the Association of Bessemer Furnace Men recently completed in this city. The men who are to go into the new combination, however, are what are known as non-Bessemer men, the manufacturers of foundry iron who do not work Bessemer ore. The non-Bessemer manufacturers of the South and of the East have already formed two strong organizations. The meeting of the Western men here to-day was for the purpose of forming the manufacturers in this territory into a sub-organization, and then merging all the three organizations covering the East, West, and South into one big combine.

A general headquarters will be established at New York, with branch headquarters at some central point in each of the three districts. At to-day's meeting the Western manufacturers appointed a committee to bring the plan to a focus.

Minister Member of an Excise Board.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 12.—The Rev. Norman Fox has been appointed a member of the Morristown Board of Excise, to succeed Commissioner Miller, whose term expired. This is considered a victory for the Citizens' League, which for some time has been protesting against the action of the Excise Board in granting a license to a man who is at present in jail charged with keeping a disorderly house.

Republican Mayor of Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 12.—Calvin G. Sutliff, Republican, was elected Mayor of Lockport to-day by 135 majority. The Republicans elected two short-term Aldermen and the Democrats two long-term Aldermen and the Constable.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
SECOND CONCERT, TO-NIGHT AT 8.
DAMNATION OF FAUST . . Berlioz
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
ST. CHRISTOPHER . Horatio Parker
(New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
ELIJAH . . . . Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Gadski, Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, Heinrich, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE AFTER THIS
Continuous Ovations. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15 P. M. By Series of Cheering Crowds to

BUFFALO BILL'S
WILD WEST
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
A Revel of Changing Color and Action, Ceaseless Excitement and Merriment.
Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
Splendid War Views. Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm!
FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER,
Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 others.

DALY'S
MISS REHAN'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES.
To-day at 2; last matinée.
To-night at 8, farewell as ROSALIND in
AS YOU LIKE IT.
⁂To-night souvenirs for all attending. Theatre closed Thurs.
FRIDAY NIGHT,
La Poupee: First production.
First matinee: Saturday.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE.
"Two more triumphs."—World.
LOVE FINDS THE WAY.
"Fascinated from end to end."—Herald.
A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
"It delighted the spectators."—Sun.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. BILLEE TAYLOR
I PAGLIACCI IN ENGLISH.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c.
TO FOLLOW—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH and the FLAME

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
THE BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

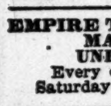
OLYMPIA. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.
FREE CONCERT to General Public in Concert Hall; Ricci's Orchestra; Entrance from Street.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TWO FAREWELL RECITALS.
April 16, April 23, at 2:30. Josef Hofmann.
Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION..........25c



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
Every evening. Saturday Matinée. The Conquerors

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Mats. To-day and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Broadway Theatre. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the HIGHWAYMAN
TO-NIGHT, SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
April 18—Russell, Fox, D'Angelis Opera Co.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. Eve'gs 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
THE OLD COAT.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Mat. To-day.
WAY DOWN EAST

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. Engagement Extended to Apl. 23.
IN GAY N.Y. IN PREPARATION: "THE LADY SLAVEY."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK and in NEW EASTER DRESS,
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve'g & Sat. Mat.
The Great Comic Opera Success
"THE LITTLE LAMBS."

COLUMBUS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS. OLIVER TWIST.
Matinée To-day, 25c., 50c.

HARLEM Opera House E. H. SOTHERN. TO-NIGHT, LADY OF LYONS. Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Lord Chumley.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. MAT. TO-DAY.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

BASEBALL—NEW YORK (League team) vs. Montreal, (East. L'ge,) Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30.

DRUMMOND TOBACCO COMPANY.

Authorized Denial that It Had Been Purchased by the Trust.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—It is reported that a deal has been consummated whereby the Drummond Tobacco Company of this city, said to be the largest plug tobacco manufacturing concern in the world, has passed into the control of the American Tobacco Company.

Late this afternoon Mr. Drummond authorized the statement that no company had an option on his plant, and that it had not been sold.